

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow:
Fair. Continued warmer.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 88 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1906

NUMBER 79

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes, (warranted.)

\$15.00 to \$30.00

Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co

PUZZLED ABOUT HOW TO CANVASS OSAGE VOTES

Guthrie, Okla., June 22.—A delegation of Osage nation politicians, who were here recently to take up with Governor Frank Frantz the proposition of making Pawhuska a city of the first class, also brought up the manner of canvassing the votes in the Osage nation after the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. This is a question which the Osages have not been able to solve.

The statehood bill makes explicit provisions for canvassing the votes in Indian Territory, but is silent on that point regarding the Osage nation, although the latter is lacking in election machinery and experience the same as Indian Territory. The question will also be taken up with Secretary Filson and Chief Jus-

tice Burford.

Interest in the formation of a constitution for the new state has reached the students in the central Oklahoma normal school at Edmond. Plans are being made for the holding of a convention, composed of the students, and a full constitution will be formed, discussed and adopted, as a part of the school work in political economy.

Oil and Gas at Sulphur.

Sulphur, I. T., June 22.—In drilling for water on block 215 the drillers struck a pocket of several barrels of fine grade petroleum. This makes about thirty wells in Sulphur that have oil at from 60 to 130 feet. No deep wells have yet been sunk to find main pool.

CENTRAL HAS STEEL LAID TO TOWN OF TUPELO

Hon. J. F. Sharp, attorney for the O. C. railroad, has been in town for the past three days on important business for the road, which is progressing very satisfactorily. Steel has been laid into Tupelo. He stated that he thought the laying of steel will continue uninterruptedly until Byers is reached, as the grading is progressing satisfactorily. The men are also grading on the other side of Byars. It is thought the road will be completed into Chickasha by the first of April; grading west being comparatively easy. Mr. Sharp stated that

the men could grade ninety miles on the west end in the same length of time they could grade forty miles east. The survey is progressing satisfactorily and arrangements have practically been completed to enter Paris through Boswell, Texas. The surveyors are now working east of Atoka. In regard to the road entering Ada Mr. Sharp expressed a hope that the bonus would be forthcoming as was agreed upon and that Ada would get the road. He said the sum asked for would not begin to cover the cost of putting in the spur on the rocky right of way.

A BIG CELEBRATION AT OKLAHOMA CITY

Oklahoma City, Ok., June 22.—The Territorial celebration of the passage of the single statehood bill here last afternoon attracted a crowd of 3,000 people from various portions of the two Territories. The celebration began at noon with the arrival of Gov. Frantz of Oklahoma and Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas. These distinguished officials, with a number of Territorial politicians of prominence, were escorted to the Indian Club, where they were entertained at luncheon.

At 2 o'clock there was an automobile parade, headed by a brass band, through the principal business streets and thence to Wheeler Park, where addresses were delivered. Addresses of welcome in behalf of Oklahoma City were delivered by Mayor Messersbaugh and I. M. Holcomb.

Gov. Hoch made a short address complimenting the people of this State for their hard labors in behalf of statehood. He predicted a great future for Oklahoma and advised the people to be careful in the selection of men who would represent them at the constitutional convention.

Addresses by E. J. Giddings and Graves Leeper of Oklahoma City ended the speechmaking and brought to a close one of the greatest celebrations held in this Territory on statehood. The evening was devoted to a general love feast among politicians at various hotels and parks.

They're Off At Vinita.

Vinita, I. T., June 22.—The bunch is off. The race is for delegate to the constitutional convention, and some fast ones are among the entries.

In the democratic list are W. P. Thompson, W. H. Kornegay and Seymour Riddle. Messrs. Kornegay and Thompson seem to be the choice of the old time element, while Mr. Riddle has back of him the new comers and the radicals. Mr. Riddle, it is understood, has stated emphatically that he would not be able to accept the honor if it were proffered him, but his friends are very insistent that he make the race as they believe him to be a man especially fitted for the place.

The republicans seem not to have settled yet upon a candidate, so far no one has been prominently mentioned. In one or two instances W. H. Darrrows's name has been suggested, but Darrrough is not in very good favor with the Cherokees just now and leaders say he won't do. There is a disposition on the part of the lawyers to "hog" it all but they may get left.

M. E. Conference at Roff.

Roff, I. T., June 22.—The Wynnewood District Methodists convened here yesterday. There are probably 150 visitors and the session will adjourn Sunday night. Bishop John J. Tigert, D. D. LL, presides over the meeting.

HEARST AND WATSON MAY ORGANIZE NEW PARTY

Washington, June 22.—An interview with Mr. Hearst, printed in the local papers this morning, has been the chief topic of discussion among Democrats today for the reason that it is accepted as meaning that Mr. Hearst has decided definitely to throw off all pretense of allegiance to the Democracy and set up a party of which he will be the most luminous exemplar. Among the opinions of which Mr. Hearst delivered himself were these: "This is the day of independent thought and action in politics. The word Democrat or the word Republican does not define anything. There are corporation Democrats and Jeffersonian Democrats; there are corporation Republicans and Lincoln Republicans and the Jeffersonian Democrats and the Lincoln Republicans are more nearly alike than they are like the other wings of their respective parties. The battle must be fought according to principle and not according to party names and the same thing that applies to laboring people applies to people at large."

Mr. Hurst has not affiliated with the Democrats in any sense during the session; on those rare occasions when he comes to Washington he has associated only with a few of those who are actively his partisans.

Want the Whole Lid On.

South McAlester, I. T., June 22.—The fight between the law and order people and the lovers of Sunday amusement is taking a serious turn. Though not formal-

ly organized yet the law and order league is making a vigorous fight against Sunday baseball and the Sunday theaters and has also included in its lists the ice cream places and soft drinks stands which line the streets of South McAlester. The leaders of the law and order element announce that the law be enforced to the very letter regardless of consequences.

It is more than probable that there will be some substantial arrests made. The contention of the lovers of amusement is that such a matter should be left to the will of the people as it is expressed at the polls. However such a view hardly meets the approval of the other element.

Tulsa Democracy Organizes.

Tulsa, I. T., June 22.—The Jefferson Democratic club of Tulsa was organized at a delegate meeting in the City Hall Wednesday night. The purpose of the club is to make itself a power in Oklahoma politics, emulating such powerful political organizations as the Jefferson Club of St. Louis and the Cook County Democracy of Chicago.

Lehigh Celebrates Statehood.

Lehigh, I. T., June 21.—The people of Lehigh celebrated the enabling act giving statehood to Oklahoma, Wednesday night. There was never before such a demonstration in the town. Almost the entire population turned out, men, women and children.

Miss Irene Eddleman is better today.

COOL, BREEZY SUMMER CLOTHES

We've an excellent showing. Some skeleton lined; some without lining, in mighty nobby effects--blue serges, checks, plaids, stripes and a dozen different light-weight clothes.

A good suit from \$5.50 \$15.00

I. HARRIS.



PAINT THE TOWN RED

or any other color, with the celebrated True-Tagg Paint and its there to stay. It is the only paint that will withstand the intense heat, rain and wind peculiar to this climate. It is a high grade paint at a very low price, only \$1.25 per gallon.

We also carry in stock a full line of Carriage and Wagon Paints, Neal's Enamel, Jap-a-lac, Glass, Putty, etc.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?

A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers vancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on count is always overdrawn in the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500. Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

INDIANS AS CITIZENS.

In joining Indian Territory to the Territory of Oklahoma in the new state of Oklahoma, congress builded better for the Indian than it knew. As in the case of the admission of many states—Missouri, California, Kansas and others—locality and party prejudices were brought out strongly in the Indian Territory-Oklahoma contest. But in this instance the interests immediately concerned are benefited. This is especially true of the Indians.

Except in one or two spots, the new state comprises the limits of the Indian Territory before Oklahoma, in parcels, began to be set off from it, in 1889. Each section (Indian Territory's vast mineral resources and Oklahoma's agricultural wealth) supplements the other. Its 10,000 square miles of area give it about the average dimensions (Arkansas, 64,000 square miles; Missouri, 69,000, and Kansas, 82,000) of its neighbors. It will be a great, wealthy and progressive state, with large possibilities of prestige and prosperity just ahead of it. Its scenic beauties, too, are as marked as are its strictly physical attraction.

Thus in their new role as American citizens the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles start out amid favorable surroundings and influences. The five civilized tribes comprise only about a third of the Indians of the United States, but socially they are far more important than all the rest of their race put together. They have never been in the reservation stage, through which the other Indians are passing, and in which most of them are still. For two thirds of a century they have been governing themselves, with legislatures, executives and courts modeled on those of the United States. They are the leaders, racially, of the red men of the American continent.—Review of Reviews.

TALK about the task of apportionment for the constitutional convention and subsequent tasks incident to the formation of a new state, but the herculean task will be so to apportion the offices as to give one to everybody who worked or prayed or cursed for statehood.

THIS country for many decades has been I T and hereafter it will be all O K.

READERS will find in this number of the News the full text of the statehood bill as finally passed by both houses and signed by the president. So devious has been the route of the measure and so many were the amendments it suffered that considerable confusion prevails as to some of the provisions. People should read the document over carefully and get thoroughly informed, now that the provisions will no more be subject to change. Then put the copy away and preserve it for future reference.

Southwest

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine). It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and news of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all its aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a sample copy FREE.

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

ELECTRIC FANS AND IRONS

WE are receiving a shipment of 1906 Residence Electric Fans, which are beauties. We also have a line of Electric Smoothing Irons, which will make ironing day a pleasure. We cheerfully invite the ladies of Ada to visit our plant and examine these irons and fans.

Ada Electric & Gas Co.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

Campbell Defends Himself.

To the citizens of Ada:

I understand that Mr. J. W. Hays, Pres. of the Ada Commercial Club, at a meeting of that body, June 19th, stated in substance as follows: That the writer did not go to Washington last March for the purpose of working for a United States Court at Ada, but went there to look out for his private interests in a certain contest before the Interior Department. That the writer a few days before leaving for Washington received information of an adverse decision in his contest case and that the writer began to procure affidavits of various parties in relation to the contest and that he left here with such affidavits to be used by himself in Washington. Mr. Hays also intimated that Tom Hope was interested in the contest in behalf of the writer and that Tom's and Campbell's real object was for Campbell to go to Washington to look after the contest at the expense of the Commercial Club; that the location of a Federal Court at Ada was a mere pretext.

It is not my intention to use harsh language but the plain truth is, every one of the statements that Mr. Hays made, as above enumerated, with the solitary exception that I had about a month before, being selected as delegate received information of an adverse decision in the contest suit is utterly false and with out foundation in fact. If Tom Hope had any interests in that contest case it most assuredly was adverse to mine and any statement that I left Ada for Washington with affidavits of any character is equally false.

The contest case that Mr. Hays referred to is a notorious one. It involves about eighty acres of land within the incorporated limits of Ada. It has been pending on appeal before the Department of the Interior for almost two years. These facts were well known to Mr. Hays and others at the time Ada Commercial Club, or mass meeting, decided to send a delegate to Washington to work for a Federal Court. Mr. Hays and various friends of his were at the Club meeting. If being personally interested in the result of that contest disqualified me for acting for the welfare of Ada, why did not Mr. Hays or some of his friends speak out in the meeting? Why did they wait until the efforts to secure a court had failed. In this connection I want to say that my name was not connected with the question under discussion before the Club when Mr. Hays made his slanderous charges. The question before the club, as I have been informed, (I was not there) was whether the Ada National Bank had correctly audited the account of the Club.

A false statement is never justifiable, but when a person travels out of his way to make one the lie becomes a wanton one.

It is a wonder to me why Mr. Hays acted as he did, especially at this time. In all my intentions, words or deeds, I never injured the man intentionally or otherwise. At this time, in the formative days of our future state, a time when the welfare and material interests of our town demand unity and harmony of business and political organizations, this President of the Commercial Club wantonly sows the seed of discord. I would not for public reasons have noticed the slander had it not been for the pressure of friends.

It is true that my efforts to secure a court have failed and no one is more keenly hurt at the failure than myself. I am not the first person in Ada to fail in carrying out good intentions for our town. About one year ago Mr. W. C. Duncan was elected Mayor on a promise for a complete system of side walks. Now because the City Council did not carry out his ideas no one so far as I know has ever maligned Mr. Duncan in a public meeting for his failure.

In working for the town I did all I could and the failure to secure the court was an honest one. I was not paid for my services, neither did I expect pay. It was not the first work for our town that I have done without reward or hopes of reward and it will not be the last. I do not regard Mr. Hays' ungrateful statement as an expression from the good citizens of the town although he be the President of the Commercial Club. While Mr. Hays was still looking out for banking interests in Eupora, Miss., numbers of our people in Ada were contributing money, time and hard work to establish courts, secure lines of railroads and other enterprises. And since Mr. J. Wister Hays "has come to town," although

reputed to be one of Ada's wealthy citizens, I understand that he has not individually contributed a dime to a railroad enterprise. Like all of his class he expects to reap where others have sown.

There is one thing certain about this matter, if I am a "grafter" the "craft" is not treating in a brotherly way, for the lease records in the United States Court will show that about the hungriest pack of wolves in the 16th recording district den in the vicinity of that financial institution presided over by the eminent purest, The Honorable J. Wister Hays, late of Eupora, Miss., now President of the Ada Commercial Club and "the man with the muck rake."

Since writing the above, I have learned that Ada has lost the Oklahoma Central. I believe that J. Wister was on some sort of a committee to secure the road. The gentleman will now please lay aside the "muck rake" and tell us how Ada lost the Oklahoma Central. Respectfully,

W. H. L. CAMPBELL.

An Alarming Situation

frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr. King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of stomach and bowels. Guaranteed by G. M. Ramsey and Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists. Price 25c.

Nothing equal to Prickly Ash Bitters for removing that sluggish bilious feeling, so common in hot weather. It creates strength, vigor, appetite and cheerful spirits.

7200 Bottles in 4 Months

"Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure has gained favor with the trade more rapidly than any other chill tonic. We have sold nearly 50 gross in four months."—Schuh Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cairo, Ill. Sold on a signed guaranty by G. M. Ramsey Druggist.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

THE MOST ELEGANT LINE

Of Enamelled Ware in Ada Call and see. A nice enamelled basting spoon given away with every piece of ware sold



GASOLINE STOVES

And Gasoline, Croquet Sets, Screen Wire Doors, Poultry Netting, and everything usually kept in a first class hardware store, for sale by

R. E. HAYNES,
The Hardware Merchant.

Opposite Cit. Nat. Bank.
ADA, - IND. TER.

Prices Right



4 Trains a Day

Between

Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati

VIA

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.

Finest Pullman Equipment, Including Compartment Cars, Incomparable Dining-Car Service.

The "LIMITED," A NEW TRAIN, leaving Chicago at 11:20 p. m., arriving Cincinnati 7:35 a. m., and leaving Cincinnati 11:25 p. m., arriving Chicago 7:40 a. m., is an especially popular train. Carries Indianapolis layover sleeper.

Chas. H. Rockwell,
Traffic Manager.

Frank J. Reed,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Try the News for job work.

W. C. Duncan left for Tupelo.

Mrs. Marks is ill of intermittent fever.

J. E. Little of Sulphur, is in town today.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Braley went to Stonewall today.

Howard Mathews was here yesterday from Roff.

E. L. Steed is transacting business at Vinita today.

WANTED:—Lot of good clean rags at News office. Quick. tf

W. A. Alexander returned from Stonewall this afternoon.

C. I. Patterson's son, who has typhoid fever, is holding his own.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 293 tf

Ross Tipton is opening a new barber shop in the Harris Hotel building.

Mrs. Laura Nichols of Konawa is here today on her way home from Sulphur.

M. M. Sanders returned last evening from a four days trip through the country.

J. E. Stief, a well known former citizen of Ada, but now of St. Louis, is in town today.

Mrs. W. C. Duncan will entertain the Forty-two club tonight at the home of Mrs. W. W. Higgins

The one who holds lucky No. will get a set of the china displayed in Tobin's window. 79-1t

Miss Morris, who has been the guest of Judge Webb and wife has returned to her home in Dallas.

The cemetery association will meet in called session Saturday afternoon at four with Mrs. W. B. Jones.

Wm. Shipling of Black Rock, was here today buying supplies for a big picnic which will be held there tomorrow.

Judge Winn attended the big jollification over statehood at Oklahoma City Wednesday. He reported a great time.

Miss Mollie Jernigan will leave Wednesday morning for an extended visit to relatives in Kentucky and Tennessee.

G. S. Murphey and wife returned to their home in Sherman, Texas, this afternoon after a pleasant visit with W. T. Cox and wife.

Mrs. W. A. Hollifield and little son, Master William, returned this morning from a month's visit to her father in Durant, who still continues very low.

Carlton Weaver returned this morning from Indianapolis where he attended the National Editorial Association. The News tomorrow will contain a brief account of his trip.

Dr. Deacon and Dr. Harris, of Dallas, Texas, came last night to join Mrs. McDonald's house party for a few days. Mrs. McDonald has a large number of guests and both hostess and visitors are enjoying themselves to the utmost.

A. G. Mossman was called to Sulphur today to meet some New York capitalists who are touring the great southwest in a special car. They are prospecting for marble, stone and mineral lands. They sent for a sample of the marble that is found south of Ada. It is to be hoped they will find inducements in the Territory to make investments.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co.

G. C. Orchard and attractive young daughter, left for their home in Poplar Bluffs, Mo., this morning after a very pleasant visit with his brother, C. F. Orchard, station agent at the Katy.

Taking Fuel Along.

Patrick and Michael were crossing the ocean on their way to America. All went well the first half of the voyage. One day, however, Pat became ill and died. The usual preparations for burial at sea were made, and in place of leaden weights, which had been lost, chunks of coal were substituted. The remains were finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Mike look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:

"Well, Pat, Oialways knew ye were goin' there, but Oi'm domed if Oi thought they'd make yer bring yer own coal."

Following the Flag

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines health was the most important consideration. Willis T. Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant U. S. A., of Rural Route 1, Concord, N. H., says: "I was two years in Cuba and two years in the Philippines, and being subject to colds I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health. And now, in New Hampshire, we find it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and all lung diseases." Guaranteed at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley, Druggist. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Lulu.

Lulu is still improving and making a satisfactory growth. One of these days we will have a town all may be proud of. There is a larger acreage in cotton this year than there was last year but if a larger crop is gathered war will have to be waged, fast and furious, on the grass.

All crops look well in this section of the country and farmers are pleased with their prospects.

Better Than Any Other

Cuero, Tex., May 23, 1905. "Ship one gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. We have been selling your Chill Cure for four years and it gives better general results than any other Chill Tonic we have ever sold."—Cuero Drug Co. Sold by G. M. Ramsey, druggist.

Good Mothers.

Jimmy—Gee! I've got the best mother in the world; she don't make me wash my face but once a day.

Johnny—Huh! that ain't nothin! My mother don't never cut her pies in less'n four pieces.

Dead from Lockjaw

never follows an injury dressed with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Its antiseptic and healing properties prevent blood poisoning. Chas. Oswald, merchant of Rensselaersville, N. Y., writes: "It cured Seth Burch of this place of the ugliest sore on his neck I ever saw." Cures cuts, wounds, burns and sores. 25c at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley's drug stores.

Frisco.

Summer tourist rates to points in the Southwest. Rate, one and one-fifth fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th. Final limit October 31st, 1906. This rate applies to many points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Call and get particulars.

I. McNair, Agent,
Ada, I. T.

Deadly Serpent Bites

are as common in India as are stomach and liver troubles with us. For the latter however there is a sure remedy: Electric Bitters; the great restorative medicine, of which S. A. Brown of Bennettville, S. C., says: "They restored my wife to perfect health after years of suffering with dyspepsia and a chronically torpid liver." Electric Bitters cure chills and fever, malaria, biliousness, lame back, kidney troubles and bladder disorders. Sold on guarantee by G. M. Ramsey and Dr. F. Z. Holley, Druggist. Price 50c.

OUR BUSINESS

is to dispense PRESCRIPTIONS in the RIGHT WAY. It was not learned in a day, but took YEARS OF STUDY and persistent work. Our drugs are always pure and fresh, compounded accurately, priced honestly, and backed by a guarantee that they are just what we represent them to be.

Mason Drug Co.

Telephone 55.
Ada, - I. T.

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11th 12th and 13th, \$20.55.

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 15th to Sept. 1st, \$38.00.

Galveston, Tex., June 1st to Sept. 30th, \$18.90.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



C. F. Orchard,
Agent.

\$100 Reward.

\$50,000 reward for horses; \$50.00 reward for thief.

Stolen on night of May 23, from Wells Bros. at Ardmore, I. T.:

One black mare nine years old, 15 hands, right hind foot white.

One bay filly 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands, no white, fresh wire cuts on forearms.

Bay filly, four years, no white, 15 1/2 hands, heavy mane and tail, old wire cut across throat and to the left, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Red sorrel filly, red mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, 2 inch star, right hind leg white half way to hock, left one white to ankle, old wire cut on right foot on outside, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Phone, write or wire. 67
L. D. Stone, Chickasha, I. T.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address:

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.,
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.
Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meet Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.

WANTS

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown.

57-20t 10tw-7
J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada Citizens "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 5 1/2 inches in cir.
Sorosis club.
XXth Century club
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Huddleston
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd
P C swine, Daniel Hayes
Duncan block
United States officials at Ada
Int. Haynes' h'dw're store.
" Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox-Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Browall & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur. & Coffin Co. store
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office
" Duncan's furniture store
Residence of S M Torbett
" J B Tolbert
" H M Furman
" A M Croxton
" John Beard
" E W Hardin
" Dr Martin
" Dr McMillan
" A H Constant
" J F M Harris
" U G Winn
" R W Simpson
" Dr Hodges
" B A Mason
" Dr Brents
" Jno L Barringer
" Dr Nolen
" Frank Jones
" Dr Browall
" Tom Hope
" C M Chauncey
" M B Donaghey
" W C Graves
" T J Little
" Frank Jackson
" L T Walters
" J H Dorland
" C W Floyd
" R W Allen
" J T Bowers
" W G Broadfoot
" W W Sledge
" L C Andrews
" J L Miles

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Ada, I. T.

Steals Fire From the Mind

Malaria steals fire from the mind and vigor from the limb unless you take Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure to give yourself new vim. Better than quinine and does not effect the head. Pleasant to take. If you do not like it better than any other chill tonic G. M. Ramsey, druggist will pay your money back.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa - - - Ind. Ter.
Phone No. 33.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

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Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

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We carry a full line of
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MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big C for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.



New Dairy

I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. McGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Do you read our advertisements? I am not advertising simply to stimulate trade temporarily. I am advertising for permanent increase. I usually quote prices by which we can stand, unless the manufacturers advance the price. I advertise mostly to let you know how we do business all the time. I desire to convince you that it will pay you to trade with us regularly.

A few mentionings in TINWARE

Extra heavy tin pudding pans, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 6c; 3 qt., 7c; 4 qt., 8c.

Tin pie plates, 2 for 5c.

Perforated pie plates 4c.

Plain jelly cake pan, deep, best goods, 5c each.

Loose bottom jelly or pie plates, 9c each.

Lipped preserve kettles, wire bail or handle, 10c, 14c, 18c, 20c.

Pot covers, ringed, hemmed, full size, only 5c.

Stamped dish pans, 10c and 15c.

Combination nutmeg and vegetable grater, loop handle, only 9c.

Extra heavy dairy pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Japanese bread or cake boxes, cover fastens with a hasp. You will save enough bread or cake in a month to pay for one.

Galvanized pails make the best all around bucket, 10 qt., 15c; 12 qt., 20c.

WOODEN WARE

Rolling pins, 10c.

Potato mashers, 5c.

Butter ladles, 5c.

Butter moulds, 5c.

Vegetable slicers, 10c.

Clothes pins, 3 doz 5c.

Tooth picks, 3 pkgs. 10c.

Finest Glass Ware and China at astonishing prices.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 39c.

Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.

8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.

7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.

Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.

Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.

White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

UMBRELLAS

A very nice assortment for ladies or gentlemen. Not the extra fancy kinds at fancy prices, but serviceable and dependable, 39c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.20.

Special fan sale. Japanese folding fans, 10c.

Arm & Hammer brand soda, 4 lb. pkgs. for 25c.

K. C. baking powder, two 15 oz. cans for 25c.

2 oz. boxes Rag Blueing two boxes 5c.

Giant or Eagle Lye, 4 cans, 25c.

Silk Laundry soap, 8 cakes, 25c.

Wire fly traps, all metal, 15c.

Tanglefoot sticky fly paper, 2 double sheets 5c.

Jelly glasses with tin covers, 24c per doz.

The

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

FOR HER STATESMEN NEW SAN FRANCISCO

FRANCE TO BUILD MAGNIFICENT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Designs Adopted Provide for Monumental Facade on the Quai d'Orsay, and Will Cost \$2,073,351.

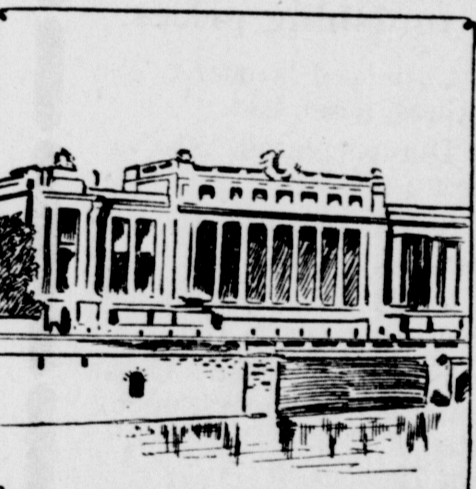
The commission appointed by the French house of deputies to consider the matter of remodeling or rebuilding the hall of the chamber of deputies has made its report in favor of the building of a new hall, which means that the present building will be demolished and new and larger and more magnificent structure built.

The fact has long been recognized that the lighting and ventilating of the old building was defective and in addition the accommodations were inadequate, not admitting of the most convenient seating of the members according to their party affiliations. In the new building this will be provided for, the three great divisions into which the house is separated being given ample room. The first division is made up of the consolidated republican groups; the second is the opposition, including every group against the present administration. The third is the Extreme Left, composed of socialist bodies of various complexions who, although voting usually with the government "bloc," have a curious way of joining forces with the opposition, just as they did when they overturned the Rouvier cabinet the other day—the opposition voting that the government had been too severe in taking the church inventories and the socialists voting that they had not been severe enough.

What is geographically designated as the center of the chamber is occupied by the moderates. They are dominated by the left center or the right center, according as a government proposition may be Radical or Conservative.

It will thus be seen that in passing from the left center to the right, the government may encounter various phases of opposition from the moderates' objections to the manner of executing laws to the objection of the regular opposition to the laws themselves; while on the left are the socialists, ever ready to support the government in radical changes, particularly if these changes have liberal and socialistic aims, and just as ready to rebuke it should the law they have supported be not executed with proper vigor.

In the building of this new home for the deputies, the Corinthian peristyle of the present building is to give place to a Louis Seize facade, designed by M. Nenot, a member of the Institute and architect of the Sorbonne. The structure to be destroyed was erected in 1832 and has been used by the



FACADE OF NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

chamber since its return to Paris from Versailles in 1879.

While the old building is being torn down and the new one constructed, which will take two years, temporary quarters will be provided in the court of honor in the rear, a place which was used by the constituent assembly in 1848.

By building out the new facade further on the quai much space will be gained. The new hall will be about as wide as the present one, but deeper, and the deputies will have armchairs instead of being seated on long benches. The cost of the improvements is estimated at 10,366,754f. (\$2,073,351.).

The new structure will greatly improve the appearance of the Seine at that point, and will be but one of the many efforts towards making Paris more beautiful. That part of the city in the vicinity of the Eiffel tower is being vastly improved, the vacant lots left by the dismantling of the buildings which figured in the exposition of 1900 being freed from the debris to make ready for the laying out of graceful gardens.

The plans for the transformation of the Champ de Mars, drawn up by M. Bouvard, have at last received the approval of the municipal council.

The Galerie de Machines is to be torn down and the palace of the Ecole Militaire will once more overlook the Field of Mars. Lovers of handsome architecture will be glad to have the opportunity of again viewing the facade, which is the work of that great architect, Gabriel.

A Child's Question.

A little girl of four was riding past a cemetery with her mother. Looking up, she said: "Mamma, how long is it after they bury a person before the gravestones come up?"—Royal Magazine.

And Then?

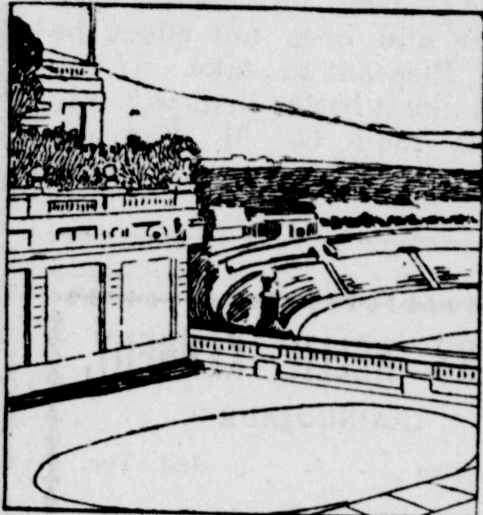
"What would you do if I'd steal a kiss?" "I'd scream for my brother." "Where's your brother?" "Why—er—he's visiting in New York."—Cleveland Leader.

PLANS FOR MAKING CITY MOST BEAUTIFUL IN AMERICA.

In Rebuilding a Scheme of Fine Public Buildings and System of Parks and Boulevards Is to Be Followed.

A new and more beautiful San Francisco to rise out of the ashes of the old. Long before the earthquake and fire came to devastate the queen city of the Pacific coast there had been talk of remodeling the California metropolis, but the one great obstacle to the carrying out of the elaborate plans which were to make the place the most beautiful city in America was the great number of fine buildings that were in the way and which would have to be leveled.

This rebuilding scheme, it is declared by its promoters, will make of



THE PROPOSED STADIUM AT TWIN PEAKS.

the city the American Paris in the arrangement of its streets, and the American Naples in the beauty of its bay and skies.

The man most prominently identified with the movement for the beautifying of San Francisco is Daniel Hudson Burnham, who designed the court of honor at the Chicago world's fair, and who has built many magnificent buildings at Chicago and elsewhere. The plans for the ideal San Francisco are chiefly his, and how far his ideas of a metropolis with broad boulevards, and great parkways, and wooded heights, a city of sunken gardens, or airy bridges, of stately gardens and broad expanses are to be realized remains to be seen. But it is more than likely that in the main his scheme will be carried out.

It provides first for a civic center where all the principal city buildings are to be located and also the new union railroad station. About this is to be a broad, circular boulevard, a perimeter of distribution, and beyond this is a series of broader boulevards or parkways connecting the hills, which are to be converted into parks themselves.

About this is to be the encircling boulevard following the shore line of the peninsula. The scheme includes also the extension of the avenue leading to the Golden Gate park, known as the Panhandle, the building of a Greek amphitheater on the Twin Peaks, with a statue of San Francisco greeting the countries of the orient. The plan also provides for a new parade ground at the Presidio and the building of numerous parks and playgrounds throughout the city. Mr. Burnham's plan for the New San Francisco leaves Chinatown out of the reckoning.

Twin Peaks and the property lying around them would be acquired for park purposes by the city. The idea is to weave park and residence into interesting and economic relations, and also to preserve from the encroachments of building the hill bordered valley running to Lake Merced, so that the vista from the parks to the ocean shall be unbroken. It is planned to preserve the beautiful canyon or glen to the south of Twin Peaks and also to maintain as far as possible the wooded background formed by the hills looking south from Golden Gate park. This park area of the Twin Peaks, which includes the hills which surround the San Miguel valley and is terminated by Lake Merced, is a link in the chain of parks girdling the city.

To the north of Twin Peaks lies a natural hollow. Here it is proposed to create an amphitheater or stadium of vast proportions. The gentler slopes of the Twin Peaks will probably be used as villa properties. The plans for Twin Peaks also include a collective center or academy which is to be arranged for the accommodation of men in various branches of intellectual pursuits.

Even Telegraph hill is to have its precipitate sides terraced and is to be transformed into a park, according to the design of Mr. Burnham. To carry out all the plans of the architect would be a large task just now, but the citizens of the new San Francisco expect that the broad general lines will be laid down and then in the course of time the rest will be added.

The Last.

She (still blushing)—Am I the first girl you ever kissed, John?

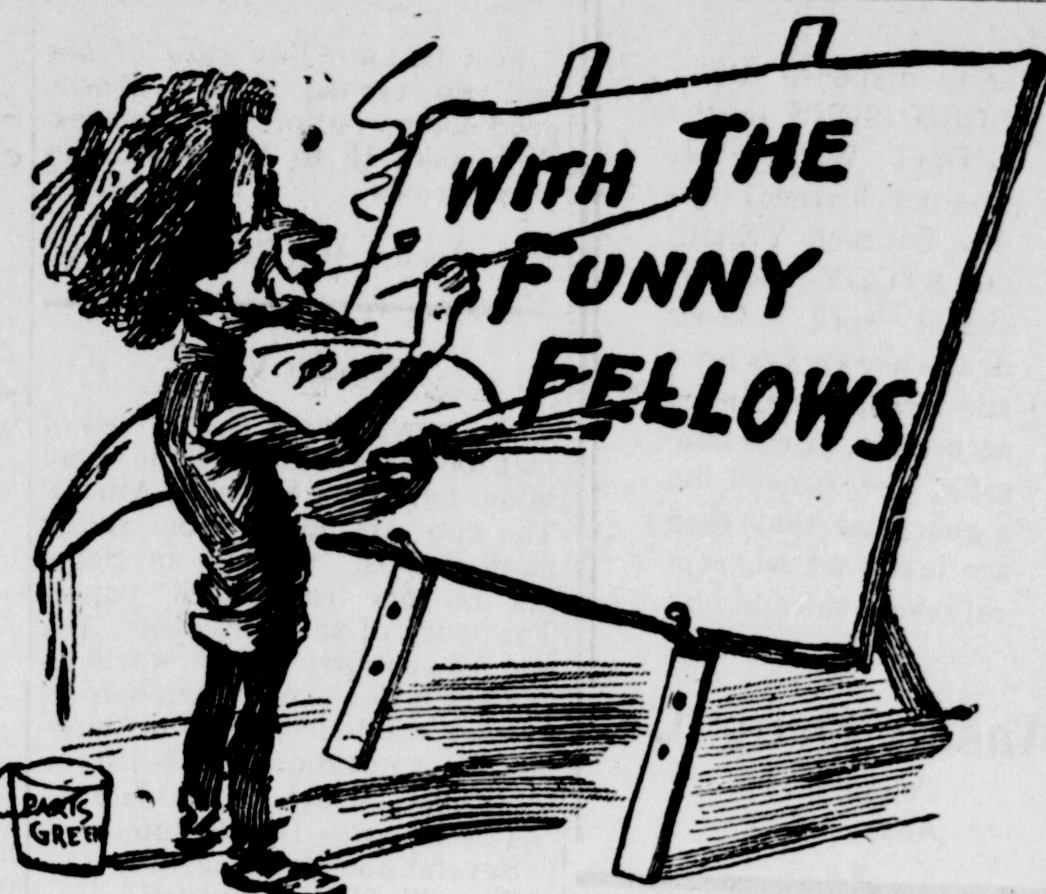
He—Well, no, darling, but you are the last.

She—Am I really? Oh, John, it makes me so happy to think that.—Tit-Bits.

Ran the Blockade.

"This is the third time I have rung your bell this week."

"Yes; but you have got a new bonnet this time and I didn't recognize you."—Houston Post.



Strictly Business.

Old Gent—I understand, sir—in fact, I know—that you and my daughter are edging very rapidly toward matrimony.

Penniless Suitor—It is true, sir; and, although I am obliged to confess that it will have to be a case of love in a cottage, I hope—

"Say no more. Love in a cottage is the true ideal of happiness. You have my consent."

"Oh, thank you!"

"Providing you can show the deed for the cottage. Good day."—N. Y. Weekly.

Even Then.

Methuselah was celebrating his eight hundred and ninety-ninth birthday and counting his presents. Suddenly there was a great commotion and his friends scattered like leaves.

"What's the scare?" gasped the interviewer for the Stone Age. "Earthquake?"

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Methuselah; "my husband is just about to tell what a mild winter and rainy spring we had 800 years ago."—Chicago Daily News.

Made Sure of It.

Mrs. Younghusband—Do you notice any difference in the milk, dear?

Mr. Younghusband—I should say so. This is a much better quality than we have been getting lately.

Mrs. Younghusband—Indeed it is, I got it off a new man who said he would guarantee it to be perfectly pure; so I bought enough to last for a couple of weeks.—Royal Magazine.

A SURPRISE COMING.



Mr. Monk, Jr.—Gee, but won't the old man be scared when he wakes up!—N. Y. Sun.

An Estimate.

"Mere words," he softly said, "cannot express My love for you—not even if I tried With dictionaries trillion." "If words," Miss Coyne replied, "are powerless, Suppose your love for me were signified By figures, thus: 1,000,000?"—Judge.

The Prophecy Came True.

Jingle—I knew that fellow Storms, the comedian, would come to the front.

Weller—And he has, has he not?

Jingle—Yes. You remember he used to play the part of the hind legs of the elephant in the pantomime?

Weller—Yes.

Jingle—Well, now he is playing the front legs.—Royal Magazine.

Skeptical.

Benevolent Old Gent (to fellow passenger)—How fast we travel! But, ah, young man, have you ever thought of the flight of time? Think of the fleeting hours of youth, the golden days that swiftly pass away. Have you ever counted the minutes?

Battersby (unregenerate and suspicious)—What are you trying to do? Sell me a watch?—Royal.

Overheard at the Garage.

"Yes," said the polite demonstrator, "here is an automobile intended for long tours. Why, here is even a place for knives and forks."

"Ah, indeed," said the caller. "And what would you call that little machine over there just built for two?"

"Oh, that's a place for spoons."—Chicago Daily News.

Two Papas.

Upper-Ten Child—My papa is abroad. Is yours?

Lower-Ten Child—Yep. Mine is at large ag'in.—N. Y. Weekly.

After the Race.

Owner (irately)—Yes, if you hadn't stopped to take up that girl in your machine you would have won the race. You were beaten by a mile.

Chaufeur—Well, you know a miss is as good as a mile.—Chicago Daily News.

She Took Him.

George—Rather than remain single, would you marry the biggest fool on earth?

"Clara—Oh, George, this is so sudden!—Answers.

THERE'S A REASON.



"How's the water?"

"Gee, it's cold! But I guess the ice barge at the dock does it."—N. Y. Herald.

Bad.

Said the editor: "Man is worse Than I've heretofore seen in this vorse!" The poet here sighed, Gave a wiggle and died, And next day rode inside of a horse. —Houston Post.

Two of a Kind.

Able Editor (to new dramatic critic)—I like your work, sir. I am delighted with it! No matter how young, and lovely, and pretty a new actress may be, you don't gush over her.

Dramatic Critic—No, sir.

"That is what I like about your articles. With all my former critics I was in hot water half the time. They were all young fellows, and every Monday night they'd bring in a lot of fresh gush about some new actress, and every time, without exception, my wife would suspect me of writing those articles myself. See?"

"I see. Well, there'll never be any such trouble while I'm with you. I have a wife, too, and she knows I write 'em."—N. Y. Weekly.

Crafty Count.

"Do you remember how Count Cash-naught sympathized with America when he was wooing the daughter of the New York millionaire?"

"I should say so. Why, he used to sing 'Yankee Doodle' two or three times every day."

"And does he still sing 'Yankee Doodle' now that he has won her?"

"No; now he sings 'Yankee Boodle.'" —Chicago Daily News.

His Own Mug.

O'Toole—Give me a shave. New Barber—Have you your own mug?

"Me own mug, is it! An' do yez think I'd be after goin' around wid another fell'ys face atop me sholders?"—Tit-Bits.

We Never Count.

The Teacher—Who was the first man?

The Little Girl—Eve's husband—I forget his name.—Cleveland Leader.

HER FACE NOT HER FORTUNE



Gibson Girl—That horrid Cara actually has her photograph for sale in the shops! I couldn't do such a thing for anything!

"No, you haven't the face to, have you, dear?"

No Kick Coming.

Man—Do you think I'd better ask your father for your hand this morning?

Girl—No. Wait until this evening when he has his slippers on.—Cleveland Leader.

A Supposition.

"In laying off hands we make it a rule to lay off the unmarried men first."

"You must have some daughters you are trying to marry off."—Houston Post.

IS WORK OF HEROES

WHAT SURVEY FOR GUNNISON TUNNEL HAS COST.

Government Employees Enter Canyon 3,000 Feet Deep from Which No One Had Ever Before Returned Alive.

The story of the survey for the Gunnison tunnel is one replete with thrilling incidents and hair-breadth escapes which shows what government employees are called upon to endure in carrying out the great projects for the reclamation of some of the western arid lands. A. L. Fellows and J. W. McConnell, members of the reclamation service of the government, are the heroes.

When the order came from Washington to the resident engineer of the reclamation service at Denver, reading as follows: "Advise me if it is feasible to divert Gunnison to Uncompahgre valley by tunnel under Vernal mesa;" signed "Chief Engineer." Fellows set his square jaw, quietly made his preparations, took along one assistant, and went surveying down Gunnison canyon.

No man, so far as known, had ever gone through the canyon alive. Stoutly built rafts of logs launched at the head of the canyon had emerged at its mouth smashed into kindling wood. It was popular belief that no man could go down the canyon and live to tell of his experiences.

With their instruments and provisions on an inflated rubber mattress, Fellows and his companion set forth on their expedition. There was hardly an hour of the time they were in the canyon that their lives were not in deadly peril; there was not a minute that was not filled with heart-breaking hardships. It all ended by Fellows and his companion saving two things—their lives and their note books. Everything else went down with the flood. When the men emerged at the Devil's Slide, weary, bruised, and bleeding, friends who had been waiting to pick up their mangled bodies hailed them as if they had returned from the dead.

When Fellows sent his report to Washington there was in it no word of the perils and hardships of survey work in a roaring canyon. It was brief and to the point: "Gunnison tunnel project is feasible."

Soon the order came from Washington: "Complete surveys for construction."

The next man on the scene was J. W. McConnell, now constructing engineer of the Gunnison tunnel.

About two miles, or a little more than one-third, of the great Gunnison tunnel has now been completed. Night and day, unceasingly, the drills are biting their way into the granite through the Vernal mesa, which di-



GUNNISON CANYON, JUST BELOW DAM SITE.

vides the watersheds of the Gunnison and Uncompahgre rivers.

The Uncompahgre valley, which is to be made fertile by the waters of the Gunnison river, comprises parts of Curay, Montrose and Delta counties. It has a general elevation above 5,000 feet. Most of the land under the government project is in private ownership, the cultivated areas being largely in orchards, alfalfa, and grain. The well-watered orchard lands in bearing are easily worth \$500 per acre, and this fruit has a ready sale in the Eastern markets of the United States and in Europe.

The completion of this work will add 2,000 homes to the Uncompahgre valley, and will increase the taxable wealth of Colorado by not less than \$10,000,000. The estimated cost of the whole project is approximately \$2,500,000, which sum must be returned to the government in not less than ten years after completion by the owners of the lands which are to be irrigated.

No Time Lost.

Bridegroom—I say, will you see the minister for me? I—I quite forgot the wedding fee.

Father-in-Law—Young man, you are beginning early. I at least expected you back from your honeymoon before this began.—Casell's Journal.

Then He Departed.

Staylate (looking at his watch)—Why, my watch has run down.

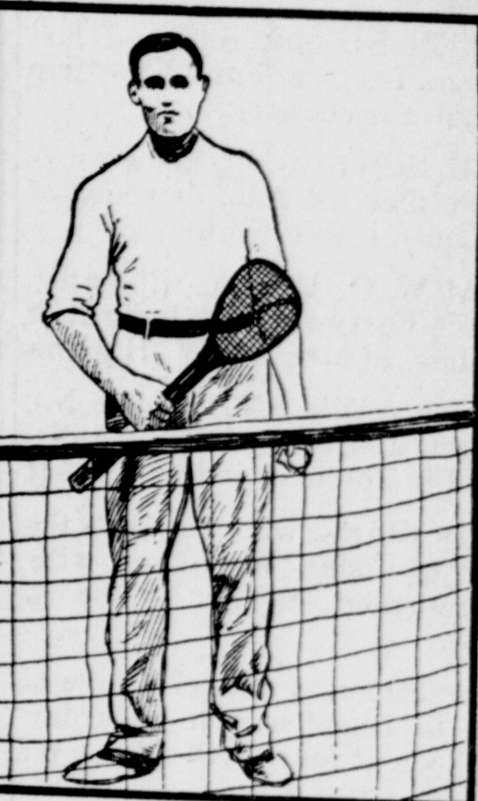
Miss Wearyun (suppressing a yawn)—Well, there's a calendar in the hall.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

After a splendid series of victories against the leading British covered court tennis experts, Jay Gould, of Lakewood, N. J., son of George Gould, the American millionaire, met defeat at the hands of Eustice Miles, the world's champion, in the final round in the recent tournament at London. Miles won the match by three sets to one. In speaking of his opponent after the contest, he said:

"Mr. Gould is a bit of sheer whale-bone. I can testify to that. It is simply awful to play against him; he is so relentless. Yet nobody could wish a more courteous opponent. In a few years he will be almost impossible to beat. Not for an instant did he display agitation. Indeed, his whole demeanor was superhuman. And yet he is only 17. At 17 I was a boor. Throughout the match it was just touch and go. It was very touching for me to be congratulated by one who will beat me soon, and to be congratulated without a sign of bitterness or pettiness—just a completely sportsmanlike hand grip twice repeated."

While court tennis is little known in the west, the game is quite popu-



JAY GOULD.

lar in the east. Shortly before young Gould left for England to take part in the all-comers' tournament there he won the American amateur championship by defeating Charles E. Sands and is regarded the peer of all amateurs in this country. While not of a large frame or particularly muscular, young Gould's limbs possess that suppleness and activity so valuable in tennis. He also possesses the audacious confidence of youth, which he puts into his play. He is modest in appearance, has dark complexion and black hair. His brother Kingdon is also proficient with the racket.

The Olympian games for 1906 at Athens have been concluded and the American athletes have been returned victors, winning first place in the total of events and holding the world's championship. The outcome of the competition shows that the American athletes scored a total of 75½ points, 3½ points more than double that achieved by all the contestants from England and her four dependencies. Lacking 7 points, the United States trebled the record made by Greek athletes on their native soil and trebled the showing of Sweden, minus 4½ points. Great Britain got a total of 36 points, Greece 27½ and Sweden 26.

There are many interesting phases of the American success at Athens. In the first place, to send a team to Greece with the limited number of men who must necessarily travel such a distance, and then defeat the teams sent by nations close at hand, who outnumbered the Americans two to one or more, is in itself noteworthy. To have that team meet with an accident that deprives it of the services of two of its surest winners and handicaps others of its number, adds measurably to the achievement. To win by such a comfortable margin that its nearest competitor is left full 30 points behind is little less than wonderful. Then analyzing the factors in that victory, one finds that the champions one would naturally select to win the various events in America were through one or another causes unsuccessful. Climate handicapped some, sickness others, and the long break in training on shipboard others. Then to have second strings to step quickly into the places of the first choices and take the honors they fail to win, is the best evidence of the general superiority of the American athlete over the competitor from any other country. Schick, Hillman, Parsons, Mitchell were names one would look to find in the list of winners; instead, there are Hahn, Moulton, Pilgrim, Robertson. Moreover, one finds Prinstein and Sheridan losing sure victories by reason of accidents met with in the course of the games and others stepping into their places.

Reassuring.

Junior Partner—Our creditors are beginning to suspect that we are hard up.

Senior Partner—We must reassure them. Don't you know some actress who would be willing to elope with you?—Judge.

Ebb and Flow.

"Say, doesn't our congressman do anything but draw his salary?"

"Oh, yes."

"What?"

"He spends it."—Cleveland Leader.

Supplement to THE EVENING NEWS.

VOL. III.

ADA, IND. TER., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

NO. 74.

STATEHOOD BILL

Full Text of the Enabling Act Granting the Territories of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona a Right to Adopt a Constitution and Vote on Admission to Union

A Bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, as at present described, may adopt a constitution and become the State of Oklahoma, as hereinafter provided: Provided, That nothing contained in the said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said Territories (so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished) or to limit or affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights by treaty, agreement, law, or otherwise which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. That all male persons over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States, or who are members of any Indian nation or tribe in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and who have resided within the limits of said proposed state for at least six months next preceding the election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said proposed state; and all persons qualified to vote for said delegates shall be eligible to serve as delegates; and the delegates to form such convention shall be one hundred and twelve in number, fifty-five of whom shall be elected by the people of the Territory of Oklahoma, and fifty-five by the people of Indian Territory, and two shall be elected by the electors residing in the Osage Indian reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma; and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall apportion the Territory of Oklahoma into fifty-six districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, except that such apportionment shall include as one district the Osage Indian reservation, and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall appoint an election commissioner who shall establish voting precincts in said Osage Indian reservation, and shall appoint the judges for election in said Osage Indian reservation; and two delegates shall be elected from said Osage district in such manner as may be provided by said governor, chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma; and the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall apportion the said Indian Territory into fifty-five districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and one delegate shall be elected from each of said districts, and the governor of the said Oklahoma Territory, together with the judge sitting in service of the United States court of appeals for the Ind. Ter., shall by proclamation in which such apportionment shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said proposed state at a time designated by them within four months after the approval of this act, which proclamation shall be issued at least sixty days prior to the time of holding said election of delegates. That the judges of the United States court of appeals for the purpose of said election, establish and define the necessary election precincts and appoint three judges of election for each precinct, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, which judges may appoint the necessary clerk or clerks; that the said judges of election, so appointed, shall supervise the election in their respective precincts, and canvass and make due return of the vote cast to the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, who shall constitute the ultimate and final canvassing board of said election and whose certificates of election shall be prima facie evidence as to the election of delegates, and the election for delegates in the Territory of Oklahoma shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections for delegates to congress. That the election laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable and not in conflict with this act, including the penal laws of said Territory of Oklahoma relating to elections and illegal voting, are hereby extended over the Indian Territory for the purpose of the elections provided for in this act. The capital of said state shall temporarily be at the city of Guthrie, in the present Territory of Oklahoma, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to annu domial nineteen hundred and thirteen, but said capital shall, after said year, be located by the electors of said state at an election to be provided for by the legislature: Provided, however, that

disposition of liquor contrary to these provisions shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year and one day. Upon the admission of said state into the Union these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of said state.

Third. That the people inhabiting said proposed state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to any unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands owned or held by any Indian, tribe, or nation; and that until the title to any such public land shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction, disposal, and control of the United States. That land belonging to citizens of the United States residing within the limits of said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than land belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use.

Fourth. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Oklahoma shall be assumed and paid by said state.

Fifth. That provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said state and free from sectarian control, and said schools shall always be conducted in English: Provided, that nothing herein shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools. And, provided, further, that this shall not be construed to prevent the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children.

Sixth. That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.

Sec. 4. That in case a constitution and state government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed state for its ratification or rejection at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters for said proposed state shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma, who, with the chief justice thereof and the senior judge of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the governor of Oklahoma Territory and the judges senior in service of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, and if the provisions in this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election; and thereupon the proposed state of Oklahoma shall be deemed admitted by congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states. The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election, shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma to the state authorities of said state.

Sec. 5. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the defraying of the expenses of the elections provided for in this act, and said convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the disbursements of the money appropriated by this section shall be made by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Sec. 6. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, the said state of Oklahoma shall be entitled to five representatives in the house of representatives of the United States, to be elected from the following described districts, the same until the next general census:

That district numbered one shall comprise the counties of Grant, Kav. Garfield, Noble, Pawnee, Kinkaid, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, and the territory comprising the Osage and Kansas Indian reservations.

That district numbered two shall comprise the counties of Oklahoma, Canadian, Blaine, Caddo, Custer, Dewey, Day, Woods, Woodward, and Beaver.

That district numbered three shall (with the exception of that part of recording district numbered twelve, which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations) comprise all the territory now constituting the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations, and the Indian reservations lying northeast of the Cherokee nation, within said state.

That district numbered four shall comprise all that territory now constituting the Choctaw nation, that part of recording district numbered twelve which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations, that part of recording district numbered twenty-five which is in the Chickasaw nation, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-six, in the Indian Territory.

That district numbered five shall comprise the counties of Greer, Roger Mills, Kiowa, Washita, Comanche, Cleveland and Pottawatomie, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory.

And the said representatives together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; and until said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of such constitution and the said state is admitted into the Union the Territorial officers of Oklahoma Territory shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said territory.

Sec. 7. That upon the admission of the state into the union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township in Oklahoma Territory and all Indian lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, are hereby granted to the state for the use and benefit of the common schools: Provided, That sections sixteen and thirty-six embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grant nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, nor shall land owned by Indian tribes or individual members of any tribe be subjected to the grant of this act to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain: Provided, That there is sufficient unalienated public land within said state to cover this grant: And provided, that in any of the lands herein granted to the State of Oklahoma have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Oklahoma for the purpose specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said state in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, and other lands of the Indian Territory. Said appropriation shall be paid by the treasury of the United States at such time and in such person or persons as may be authorized by said state to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said state, and until said state shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid, but said state shall be allowed interest thereon at the rate of three per centum per annum, which shall be paid to said state for the use and benefit of its public schools. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held and invested by said state, in trust, for the use and benefit of said schools, and the interest thereon shall be paid quarterly and used exclusively in the support and maintenance of said schools: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of congress relating to the Sulphur Springs reservation as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it or any other lands embraced in the state hereafter set aside by congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest, and nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Sulphur Springs reservation, or in now is or may be hereafter defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, shall be exercised by the United States which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this provision contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Sulphur Springs reservation or other reservations hereafter established by law of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said state, and said state shall not be entitled to select indemnity school lands for the thirteen sections that may be embraced within the metes and bounds of the national park, game preserve, and other reservation or the said Sulphur Springs reservation, as now defined or may be hereafter defined.

Sec. 8. That section thirteen in the Cherokee Outlet, the Tonkawa Indian reservation, and the Pawnee Indian reservation, reserved by the president of the United States by proclamation issued August, nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, opening to settlement the said lands, and by any act or acts of congress since said date, and sections thirteen in all other lands which have been or may be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, are hereby reserved and granted to said state for the use and benefit of the University of Oklahoma and the University Preparatory school, one-third; of the normal schools now established or hereafter to be established, one-third; and of the Agricultural and Mechanical college and the Colored Agricultural Normal university, one-third. The

said lands or the proceeds thereof as above apportioned shall be divided between the institutions as the legislature of said state may prescribe: Provided, That the said lands so reserved or the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be safely kept or invested and held by said state and the income thereof, interest, rental, or otherwise, only shall be used exclusively for the benefit of said educational institutions. Such educational institutions shall remain under the exclusive control of said state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or the income or rentals thereof, shall be used for the support of any religious, sectarian school, college, or university.

That section thirty-three, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, heretofore reserved under said proclamation, and acts for charitable and penal institutions and public buildings, shall be apportioned and disposed of as the legislature of said state may prescribe.

Where any part of the lands granted by this act to the State of Oklahoma are valuable for minerals, which term shall also include gas and oil such lands shall not be sold by the state prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen; but the same may be leased for periods not exceeding five years by the state officers duly authorized for that purpose, such leasing to be made by public competition after not less than thirty days' advertisement in the manner to be prescribed by law, and all such leasing shall be done under sealed bids and awarded to the highest responsible bidder. The leasing shall require and the advertisement shall specify in each case a fixed royalty to be paid by the successful bidder, in addition to any bonus offered for the lease, and all proceeds from leases shall be covered into the fund to which they shall properly belong, and no transfer or assignment of any lease shall be valid or confer any right in the assignee without the consent of the proper state authorities in writing. Provided, however, That agricultural leases in possession of such lands shall be reimbursed by the mining leases for all damage done to said agricultural leases' interest therein by reason of such mining operations. The legislature of the state may prescribe additional legislation governing such leases not in conflict herewith.

Sec. 9. That said sections sixteen and thirty-six, and lands taken in lieu thereof, herein granted for the support of the common schools, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of the said state may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of such schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe, be leased for periods not to exceed ten years; and such lands shall not be subject to homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 10. That said sections thirteen and thirty-three, aforesaid, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale, in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of said state may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of sale, but such lands may be leased for periods of not more than five years under such rules and regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe such rules these and all other lands granted to the state shall be leased under existing rules and regulations, and shall not be subject to homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for designated purposes only, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe as aforesaid such lands shall be leased under existing rules: Provided, That before any of the said lands shall be sold as provided in sections nine and ten of this act, the said lands and the improvements thereon shall be appraised by three disinterested appraisers who shall be nonresidents of the county wherein the land is situated, to be designated as the legislature of said state shall prescribe, and the said appraisers shall make a true appraisal of said lands at the actual cash value thereof, exclusive of improvements, and shall separately appraise all their fair and reasonable value, and in case the leaseholder does not become the purchaser, the purchaser at said sale shall, under such rules and regulations as the legislature may prescribe, pay to or for the leaseholder the appraised value of said improvements, and to the state the amount bid for the value of improvements; and at said sale no bid for any tract at less than the appraisal thereof shall be accepted.

Sec. 11. That an amount equal to five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said state shall be paid to the said state, to be used as a permanent fund the interest only of which shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

Sec. 12. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said state, and in lieu of

any claim or demand of the state of Oklahoma under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the revised statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said state of Oklahoma, the following grant of land is hereby made to said state from public lands of the United States within said state, for the purposes indicated, namely: For the benefit of the Oklahoma University two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the University Preparatory school, one hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University one hundred thousand acres; for the benefit of normal schools, now established or hereafter to be established, three hundred thousand acres. The lands granted by this section shall be selected by the board for leasing school lands of the Territory of Oklahoma immediately upon the approval of this act. Said selections as soon as made shall be certified to the secretary of the interior, and the lands so selected shall be thereupon withdrawn from homestead entry.

Sec. 13. That said state when admitted as aforesaid shall constitute two judicial districts to be known as the eastern district of Oklahoma and the western district of Oklahoma; the said Indian Territory shall constitute said eastern district, and the said Oklahoma Territory shall constitute said western district. The circuit and district courts for the eastern district shall be held one term at Muskogee, one term at Vinita, one term at Tulsa, one term at South McAlester, one term at Chickasha, and one term at Ardmore, each year, and the circuit and district courts of the western district shall be held one term at Guthrie, one term at Oklahoma City, and one term at Enid, and one term at Lawton, each year, for the time being. And the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. There shall be appointed a clerk for each of said districts, who shall keep his office at Muskogee and Guthrie, respectively for the time being. The regular term of said courts shall be held at the places designated in this act, at Muskogee on the first Monday in January and at Vinita on the first Monday in March, and at Tulsa on the first Monday in April; at South McAlester on the first Monday in June; at Ardmore on the first Monday in October; at Chickasha on the first Monday of November; at Guthrie on the first Monday in January, at Oklahoma City on the first Monday in March; at Enid on the first Monday in June, and at Lawton on the first Monday in October in each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same power and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerk of each of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in other districts of the United States; and that the laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable, shall extend over and apply to said state until changed by the legislature thereof.

Sec. 14. That all prosecutions for crimes or offenses hereafter committed in either of said judicial districts as hereby constituted shall be cognizable within the district in which committed, and all prosecutions for crimes or offenses committed before the passage of this act in which indictments have not yet been found or proceedings instituted shall be cognizable within the judicial district as hereby constituted in which such crimes or offenses were committed.

Sec. 15. That all appeals or writs of error taken from the supreme court of Oklahoma Territory or the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, previous to the final admission of such state shall be prosecuted to final determination as though this act had not been passed. And all cases in which final judgment has been rendered in such territorial appellate courts which are not writs of error might be had except for the admission of such state may still be used until taken, and prosecuted to the supreme court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals under the provisions of existing laws, and there held and determined in like manner and in either case the supreme court of the United States, or the United States circuit court of appeals, in the event of reversal shall remand the said causes to either the state supreme court or other final appellate court of said state, or the United States circuit and district courts of said state as the case may require: Provided, That the time allowed by existing

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STATEHOOD BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

law for appeals and writs of error from appellate courts of said territories shall not be enlarged hereby, and all appeals and writs of error not sued out from the final judgments of said courts at the time of the admission of such state shall be taken within six months from such time.

Sec. 16. That all cases pending in the supreme and district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts and in the Indian Territory arising under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or affecting ambassadors, ministers, or consuls of the United States or affecting ambassadors, ministers, or consuls of any other country or state, or of admiralty or of maritime jurisdiction, or in which the United States may be a party, or between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants from different states and in all cases where there is a controversy between citizens of said territories prior to admission and citizens of different states, or between citizens of different states, or between a citizen of any state and citizens or subjects of any foreign state or country, and in which cases of diversity of citizenship there shall be more than two thousand dollars in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court for final disposition: Provided, That said transfer shall not be made in any case where the United States is not a party except on application of one of the parties in the court in which the cause is pending, at or before the second term of such court, after the admission of said State, supported by oath, showing that the case is one which may be so transferred, the proceedings to effect such transfer except as to time and parties to be the same as are now provided by law for the removal of causes from a State court to a circuit court of the United States, and in cases transferred from the appellate courts of said Territories the circuit court of the United States in said State shall first determine such appellate matters as the successor of and with all the power of said Territorial appellate courts, and shall thereafter proceed under its original jurisdiction of such causes. All final judgments and decrees rendered in such circuit and district courts in such transferred cases may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States or by the United States circuit court of appeals in the same manner as is now provided by law with reference to existing United States circuit and district courts.

Sec. 17. That all cases pending in the supreme court of said Territory of Oklahoma and in the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts in said State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the supreme or other final appellate court of such State as the successor of said Territorial supreme court and appellate court, subject to the same right to review upon appeal or error to the Supreme Court of the United States now allowed from the supreme or appellate courts of a State under existing laws. Jurisdiction of all cases pending in the courts of original jurisdiction in said Territories not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts shall devolve upon and be exercised by the courts of original jurisdiction created by said State.

Sec. 18. That the supreme court or other court of last resort of said State shall be deemed to be the successor of said Territorial appellate courts, and shall take and possess any and all jurisdiction and power not herein otherwise specially provided for, and shall receive and retain the custody of all books, dockets, records, and files not transferred to other courts, as herein provided, subject to the duty to furnish transcripts of all book entries in any specific case transferred to complete the record thereof.

Sec. 19. That the courts of original jurisdiction of such State shall be deemed to be the successor of all courts of original jurisdiction of said Territories and as such shall take and retain custody of all records, dockets, journals, and files of such courts except in cases transferred therefrom, as herein provided; the files and papers in such transferred cases shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court, together with a transcript of all book entries to complete the record in such particular case so transferred.

Sec. 20. That all cases pending in the district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts for the Indian Territory at the time said Territories become a State not transferred to the United States circuit or district courts in the State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the courts of said State, the successors of said district courts of the Territory of Oklahoma and United States courts for the Indian Territory, with the right to prosecute appeals or writs of error to the supreme court of said State, and also with the same right to prosecute appeals or writs of error from the final determination in said causes made by the supreme court of said State of Oklahoma to the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law for appeals and writs of error from the supreme court of a State to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 21. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and five Representatives to Congress, and shall constitute the Oage Indian Reservation a separate county, and provide that it shall remain a separate county until changed by the legislature of Oklahoma, and designate the county seat thereof, and shall provide rules and regulations and define the manner of conducting the first election for officers in said county. Such State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union and the election for State officers held as provided for in this Act. The State legislature when organized shall elect two Senators of the United States, in

the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States, and the governor and secretary of said State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and said Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States. And the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by said constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma at the time of the admission of said State into the Union shall be in force throughout said State, except as modified or changed by this Act or by the constitution of the State and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within said State as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 22. That the constitutional convention provided for herein shall by ordinance irrevocable, accept the terms and conditions of this Act.

Sec. 23. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as at present described, may become the State of Arizona, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 24. That at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1906, all the qualified voters of said Territories, respectively, qualified to vote at such election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention for said Territories. The aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and ten delegates, sixty-six of which delegates shall be elected to said convention by the people of the Territory of New Mexico and forty-four by the people of the Territory of Arizona; and the governors, chief justices, and secretaries of each of said Territories, respectively, shall appoint the delegates to be thus elected from their respective Territories, as nearly as may be equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the population as shown by the vote cast for Delegate in Congress in the respective Territories in nineteen hundred and four.

That the said general election and on the same ballots on which the names of candidates to the convention aforesaid are printed, there shall be submitted to said qualified electors of each of said Territories a question which shall be stated on the ballot in substance and form as follows:

"Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?"

Yes. No. Electors desiring to vote in the affirmative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "Yes," and those desiring to vote in the negative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "No" in the form above prescribed. The governors and secretaries of the respective Territories shall certify and transmit, as soon as may be practicable, the results of said election each to the other and likewise to the Secretary of the Interior, and if it appears from the returns thus certified that a majority of the qualified electors in each of said Territories who voted on the question aforesaid at such election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then and not otherwise, the inhabitants of that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as at present described may become the State of Arizona as hereinafter provided; but if in either of said Territories a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question aforesaid at such election shall appear by such certified returns to have voted against the union of said Territories, then, and in that event, section 23 and all succeeding sections of this Act shall thereafter be null and void and of no effect excepting that the appropriation made in section 41 hereof shall be and remain available for defraying all and main available for defraying all and main expenses of the convention and the submission of the question aforesaid.

The governors of said Territories, respectively, shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act, by proclamation in which the aforesaid appointment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced, and the aforesaid question to be voted on by the electors shall be clearly stated, order that the delegates aforesaid in their respective Territories shall be voted for and the question aforesaid shall be submitted to the qualified electors in each of said Territories as herein required at the aforesaid general election. Such election for delegates shall be conducted the returns made and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as near as may be in the manner to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, which shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the adjournment of the convention, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe; with the governors and chief justices of said Territories or any four of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the said canvassing board shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if the provisions in this Act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of the votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances from said board, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon

regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this Act.

Sec. 25. That if a majority in each of said Territories at the election aforesaid shall vote for joint statehood, and not otherwise, the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, in the city of Santa Fe therein at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, December third, nineteen hundred and six, but they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days of service, and after organization shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State.

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her religious worship; and that polygamous or plural marriage and the sale, barter, or giving away of intoxicating liquors to Indians are forever prohibited.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes except as hereinafter provided, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain under the disposition of the United States and such Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands and other property belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use, but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the State from taxing, as other lands and property are taxed, and lands and other property owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any Act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such Act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Arizona and of said Territory of New Mexico shall be assumed and paid by said State, and that said State shall be subrogated to all the rights of indemnity and reimbursement which either of said Territories now have.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control; and that said schools shall always be conducted in English: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools.

Fifth. That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, and speak the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all State officers.

Sixth. That the capital of said State shall be temporarily at the city of Santa Fe, in the present Territory of New Mexico, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to anno Domini nineteen hundred and fifteen, but the permanent location of said capital may, after said year, be fixed by the electors of said State, voting at an election to be provided for by the legislature.

Sec. 26. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this Act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, which shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the adjournment of the convention, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe; with the governors and chief justices of said Territories or any four of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the said canvassing board shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if the provisions in this Act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of the votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances from said board, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon

the proposed State shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this Act, under the name of Arizona, on an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation. The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns, and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to the State authorities.

Sec. 27. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States which Representatives, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, and also all other State and county officers shall be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the State is admitted into the Union the Territorial officers of said Territories, respectively, including Delegates to Congress, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territories until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 28. That upon the admission of said State into the Union there is hereby granted unto it, including the sections thereof heretofore granted to sections of public land in each township in the proposed State for the support of free public nonsectarian common schools, to-wit: Sections numbered thirteen, sixteen, thirty-three and thirty-six, and where such sections or any part thereof have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any Act of Congress other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken; such indemnity lands to be selected within said respective portions of said State in the manner provided in this Act: Provided, That the thirteenth, sixteenth, thirty-third, and thirty-sixth sections embraced in the present reservation for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this Act, but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes in lieu thereof; nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants of this Act, but such reservation lands shall be subject to the indemnity provision of this Act: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect any Act of Congress relating to the Casa Grande Ruin as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended or the power of the United States over it, or any other lands embraced in the State hereafter set aside by Congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by Congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Casa Grande Ruin as it now is or hereafter may be defined, or extended by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same, but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Casa Grande Ruin, or national park, game preserve, and other reservation hereafter established by law, of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said State; and said lands shall not be subject at any time to the school grants of this Act that may be embraced within the metes and bounds of the national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or the said Casa Grande Ruin, as now defined or hereafter defined; but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes herebefore provided in lieu thereof.

Sec. 29. That three hundred sections of the unappropriated non-mineral public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in this act, are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting legislative, executive, and judicial public buildings in the same, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor.

Sec. 30. That the lands granted to the Territory of Arizona by the Act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," and hereby vested in the proposed state to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-five sections and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Arizona may be selected by the said state, in addition to the foregoing, and in addition to all lands heretofore granted for such purpose there shall be, and hereby is, granted to said State, to take effect when the same is admitted to the Union, three hundred sections of land, to be selected from the public domain within said State in the same manner as provided in this Act, and the proceeds of all such lands shall constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this Act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

Sec. 31. That nothing in this Act shall be construed, except where the same is so specifically stated, as to repeal any grant of land heretofore made by any Act of Congress to either of said Territories, but such grants are hereby confirmed and confirmed in and to said State, and all of the land that may not at the time of the admission of said State into the Union have been selected and segregated from the public domain, may be so selected and segregated in the manner provided in this Act.

Sec. 32. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid

to the said State to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said States. Said appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said State to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said State and until said State shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held inviolable and invested by said State, in trust for the use and benefit of said schools.

Sec. 33. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes may be appraised and disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent fund for the income from which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than ten years, and such common school land shall not be subject to redemption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 34. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to the proposed State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State under the Act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the said State, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said state, save as heretofore made, the following grants of land from public lands of the United States within said State three hundred thousand acres, for the deaf, dumb, and the blind, two hundred thousand acres; for miners' hospitals for disabled miners, one hundred thousand acres; for normal schools, two hundred thousand acres; for state charitable, penal, and reformatory schools, two hundred thousand acres; for agricultural and mechanical colleges, two hundred thousand acres: Provided, That the two national appropriations heretofore annually paid to the two agricultural and mechanical colleges of said territories, respectively, shall, until the further order of Congress, continue to be paid to said State for the use of said respective institutions; for schools of mines two hundred thousand acres; for military institutes, two hundred thousand acres.

Sec. 35. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this Act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the said State, by a commission composed of the governor, surveyor-general, and attorney-general of said State, and no fees shall be charged for passing the title to the same or for the preliminary proceedings thereof.

Sec. 36. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act; but if any portion thereof shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State by the commission provided for in section thirty-five hereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and empowered to select in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of the unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof.

Sec. 37. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute two judicial districts, to be named respectively, the eastern and western districts of Arizona, the boundaries of said districts to be the same as the boundaries of said Territories, respectively, at Albuquerque and Phoenix for the time being, and the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary the same as other similar judges of the United States, payable as provided for by law and shall reside in the district to which he is appointed. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at said Albuquerque and Phoenix in said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said districts, at the places aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico respectively.

Sec. 38. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of said territories, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or

district courts, respectively, hereby established within the said state or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme courts of the said territories as to all such cases arising within the limits of embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme courts of the said territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed state prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States or to the circuit court of appeals as they have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Sec. 39. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of the admission into the union of the said state, and arising within the limits of the said State, whereof the circuit and district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territories, respectively, and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of admission of such Territories into the Union, arising within the limits of said state, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district Territorial courts; and all files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases be transferred to such circuit, district, and State courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any Territorial court in said Territories shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or State court, as the case may be. Provided, however, That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party transferred to said State shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon cause shown by written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the circuit court; and in the absence of such request such action shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

Sec. 40. That the constitutional convention shall by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government including members of the legislature and two Representatives in congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; one of which Representatives shall be chosen from a Congressional district comprised of the present Territory of Arizona, to be known as the first congressional district, and the other from the remainder of said state, to be known as the second congressional district; but the said state government shall remain in abeyance until the state shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of said state shall be ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said Territories voting at the election held therefor as herebefore provided, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble at Santa Fe, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in manner required by law, and when such state is admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the congress of the United States; and the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of state officers; and all laws of said Territories in force at the time of their admission into the Union shall be in force in the respective portions of said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said States as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 41. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the election and conventions provided for in this Act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the constitutional convention and the submission of the question of joint statehood and the election of the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the territorial laws, respectively, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid the said Territorial legislatures under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses incident thereto. Provided, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded to be locally expended in the present Territory of Arizona and in the present Territory of New Mexico, through the respective secretaries of said Territories, as may be necessary and proper in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this Act.

Bertie's Engagement Is Broken

By JOHN WORNE
(Author of the "Bertie Stories.")

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"Then I suppose our engagement is to be at an end," said Bertie.
"Certainly," Eva replied, coldly.
"Your outlook upon life has often revolted me lately."
"Didn't know I had one," he said, gloomily. "I used to be quite healthy when I was a kid."
"So I have decided that we had better part," she replied, "but it is better so."
"Perhaps," he said, with sadness. "What is the other man's name?"
"What other man?" she asked, quickly.
"The sympathetic man with the jolly outlook."
She flushed and said with warmth: "There is no other man!"
He toyed with his gloves, making preparations for departure.
"You will burn all my letters, of course, I shouldn't like them to be lying about and get into the newspapers."
"Yes," she replied, faintly. There was a pause.
"Well," he said, "I suppose I'd better say good-by."
"Good-by," she said.
"We can still be friends, of course, and all that."
"Of course."
"All right; and I'll come to you whenever I'm in trouble or anything." He was at the door, but stopped again. "See you at the Farborough's dance to-night?" he asked.
"I may be there," she said.
"Right," he replied, and passed out of the room and her life.
It had been a happy dream and must now be forgotten. A man who took life so lightly, however attractive he might be for a time, was not a companion to whom a girl ought thoughtlessly to allow herself to be united forever.
She doubted whether she ought to go to the Farborough's, but she had promised to be there, and did not like to disappoint the duchess.
He was already there.
About half an hour after her arrival he happened to be standing near her, uttering pleasant nonsense to Lady Enid, the daughter of the house. A man walked off with Lady Enid and Bertie looked around the room.
"Ah, my dear Miss Rowen, how do you do? Great crowd! Just come?"
"No," she said; "I've been here for some time."
"No, really; curious that I haven't seen you. But there are so many people, aren't there? May I have a dance?"
They danced the waltz that was just beginning. He soon found out that she had been to the academy and was a great admirer of Wagner. So was he. Had she read many novels lately? Jolly waltz they were playing. "Blue Danube," wasn't it? Yes. Confound the fellow! Hoped she wasn't hurt. No, he hadn't got a pin. Why not simply tear it all off? So sorry. Sit out the rest? Certainly.
So they retired to a quiet corner of the conservatory. There he laboriously began the same kind of conversation, and she, having up until now answered chiefly in monosyllables, said: "Don't be foolish, Mr. Pilkington. I don't think we need to be quite so distant; it sounds rather idiotic."
"Very well," said Bertie, huffed; "it was quite up to the level of my usual conversation on first introductions, though."
"Oh, I didn't mean that," she said, sweetly. "I mean as we've known each other so many years."
"I see; well, I'm glad you put it in that way, because I have something rather delicate to ask you—something I couldn't ask a complete stranger."
He hesitated. "The fact is, I should rather like you to return me the ring I once gave you—or you may perhaps remember—"
She handed it to him. "I'm sorry; of course I meant to return it to you this afternoon. How foolish of me!"
"It was rather strange of me to ask you for it," said Bertie. "But the fact is, I want it just now for a special reason."
"What reason?" she said, almost in a whisper.
"Well," he said, "as we are on such friendly terms, I don't mind confiding it to you. You see that tall girl in blue over there, under that scrubby green stuff?"
"Maude Noreham?" said Eva, startled.
"Yes. Fact is, I've got the next dance with her, and it struck me that she's such a ripping girl that I've decided to ask her to marry me, and on occasions like this it is always useful, I find, to have the ring ready, you know."
"As you are a sort of a sister, you know," he went on, dreamily. "I don't mind telling you how passionately I love her. It is so nice to have somebody to confide in in a case like this—somebody sympathetic. You know Maude?"
"Yes," said Eva, in a choking voice. "Isn't she a dear girl? Isn't she perfect? Did you ever see such hair, such eyes, such an outlook? And her disposition is so sweet!"
"I think you've—you've made a very good choice," Eva was making an heroic effort to see things in the common-sense light; to a sister all this should be interesting, nothing more.
Then he went off with a light heart in search of Maude Noreham.

Eva had a headache. She determined to go home, and looked around for her mother, but was claimed for the next dance by a gentleman who would take no refusal. This gave her time to reflect that flight would be cowardice. Bertie was quite within his rights, though hasty. And she was fortunate to have got rid of a man who could see anything in that horsey Noreham creature.
Her partner, a cheerful young man, said: "Have you heard the news about Maude Noreham?"
Her heart sank in spite of all her determination. "About her engagement?" she asked, faintly.
"Yes," said her partner. "Lucky beggar, isn't he?"
She didn't know what reply she made, nor what they talked about for the rest of that dance. She only knew that in order to do this so suddenly, Bertie and that—that person must have had an understanding for months before—must have simply been waiting for the opportunity—oh, the villainous treachery of it all! And with her ring!
At last the music stopped, and the dance ended. "Would you mind finding my mother for me?" she said, with difficulty keeping back the tears.
Her partner was very sorry, and hoped she wasn't feeling faint. She thought it must be the heat. But her mother was nowhere to be seen. After wandering about in a vain search, her eyes fell on a familiar figure. Bertie was standing beside the table. Though munching a sandwich, he looked the picture of hopeless misery and despair.
He came slowly toward her, mournfully rubbing crumbs off his gloves.
"I think the next is our dance, Miss Rowen," he said, offering his arm.
What was she to do? She took it, and they walked toward the conservatory.
"Oh, for a little sympathy!" he moaned.
"I should have thought you expected congratulations." She spoke with a touch of bitterness.
"Congratulations?" he exclaimed, savagely. "Congratulations? Listen! Did I tell you how I loved Maude?"
"Yes," she said.
"Yes," he went on, "I thought I had mentioned it to somebody. Well," he said, raising his head wearily, "I asked her if she would marry me." He paused. "Was there anything unreasonable in that?" he exclaimed, fiercely.
"What did she say?" faltered Eva.
"Say?" he replied. "She said: 'Ta, dear boy, but I'm suited; didn't I tell you before?' just as if I were an errand boy applying for a situation."
"What did she mean by 'Didn't I tell you before?'"
"I don't know," he said, gloomily. "Oh, I believe she had said something earlier in the evening about just having become engaged to Lord Daren. If she had, I had forgotten all about it."
"Then she wasn't engaged to you?" said Eva, with some excitement.
"Not when I last heard of the matter," he said. "Have you any later news?"
Eva was fanning herself vigorously. "I really believe you're pleased to hear about it," he said, reproachfully. "No, I'm not," she said. "I'm very sorry for you."
"That's the way with sisters; they always object to people their brothers choose."
"You can choose anybody you like," she said.
"It's worse than choosing a motor car," he sighed. "Why can't one hire an expert to choose a wife?" He shook his head. "And yet I must, I must."
"Why in such a hurry?" asked Eva. "I should take a day or two to look around."
"But it's so uncomfortable to feel one's self hanging about loose and liable to be snapped up at any moment. Besides, I'm not like other men who when they meet some sudden and terrible disaster fly to drink. Drink is so vulgar; I fly to matrimony."
"And have you had a disaster?" she asked, with sisterly interest, still fanning herself.
"Disaster?" he said, dolefully. "Listen! For three months I had been engaged to the beautifullest, sweetest, darling in the whole world—or you—you don't mind my confiding to you my personal affairs like this?"
She said nothing, but felt warm and comfortable and happy for the first time that evening.
"Allow me to fan you," he said, taking her fan. "Well, it's a sad story. I was saying she was the perfectest—and so on, don't you know—"
"Did she die?" said Eva, with sympathy. "Please don't brush my nose with the feathers."
"No, she didn't exactly die. She drew herself erect, with a flashing eye, looking magnificent—pardon an unhappy man's reminiscences, won't you?—and she said: 'Go! Out into blank, dismal, dreary darkness!' Now why? Because I was a murderer? Not a bit of it! Because I was unkind to my aged parents? No! Because I was already married? Not even that! You won't believe it, but it was simply because there was something gone groggy in my outfit—"
"I think I hear the next dance beginning," said Eva, rising.
"Yes, I believe that is the music; by the way, just put this ring on, will you? I shall lose it if I keep it in my pocket."
So she put it on.
"This is our dance, I think," said Bertie.
"I think so," she replied.
"And all the rest?"
"If you like."
"Including extras?"
"Including the extras. And I hope," she added, "that I've taught you a lesson, dear."

HER KNIGHT ERRANT

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON

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"It was a good many years ago, gentlemen," said our millionaire host. There was a man—we will call him Jack Sabin—who was a bank clerk. He was a tall thin fellow with a neat brown mustache. He had a good-natured way with him that made him very popular in the office and out of it. Jack had a fair voice, too, and his singing brought him friends.
"When Jack Sabin got married—she was a pretty little typewriter, and his friends thought he might have done better—he went to live outside the city.
"One December evening Jack Sabin was standing on the platform, waiting for the six o'clock local, when he saw his bank manager coming toward him. The manager beckoned him out of the crowd into a quiet corner.
"I am going west to-night on the six ten," said the manager. "I had just left my house, when I met Rubie Alden. Rubie had a lot of money on him—some \$5,000 in gold and notes. He had been to the bank, found it closed and so came on to see me. He refused to go home without passing the stuff over, and I didn't like to make trouble about it. I have it with me now, but I can't go traveling around with a bagful of dollars that don't belong to me. I want you to take care of it to-night. You can pay it in to-morrow morning when the bank opens."
"Yes, sir," said Sabin.
"With which the old man handed over the canvas bag. The clerk tied it around his waist, buttoning his ulster over it.
"It had struck six while they were talking, and Sabin's train was gone. It was high upon 50 minutes past his usual time when he knocked at his door.
"His wife noticed he was troubled over something, and during supper she began to question him about it. Then he came out with the whole story. They had a conference together as to where was the best place to hide the money, and finally decided that they would stow it under her dresses in the bedroom. They did this together.
"It was close upon half-past eight, when there came a knock at the door. Sabin answered it, to find a telegraph boy on the porch, shaking the snow off him. The telegram ran like this: "Must see you to-night. Urgent."
"Wallace," Sabin will give to the president of Sabin's bank.
"The husband and wife stood staring at each other across that telegram.
"Well, Maisie," said he.
"You must go, dear," she told him.
He agreed. He ran upstairs and came down with his revolver, which he gave to her. She was to sit in the bedroom with the outer door locked and the shutters barred. Under no circumstances was she to admit anyone.
"Mrs. Sabin locked the door, put the key in her pocket and walked upstairs to her bedroom.
"She sat by the stove, with the lamp at her elbow, trying to read; but she might have been holding the book upside down for all the sense she got out of it.
"About half an hour had gone by—she had brought the clock from the parlor and studied every move of the minute hand—when there came a knock at the outside door, a loud rat, tat, tat, with the end of a stick, as if some one was in a hurry.
"Mrs. Sabin crouched down, trembling and listening, like a hunted beast, and then, in sudden resolution, ran to the window. She pulled the blind two inches.
"What do you want?" she asked.
"A man turned and stared at her. Gaunt, desperate, starving—that is about what he seemed.
"Let me in."
"I shall do nothing of the sort. I have a revolver here. If you do not go away I shall fire."
He laughed like a soul in torment, rocking his body to and fro. "I have been tramping it through the storm since sundown," he said. "I am as near dead now as a man can be; frozen and starved. For the love of charity, let me in out of this."
"There are other houses a mile down the road," she said, with a new suspicion at his perseverance. "Why don't you go there?"
"For answer he lifted his arms to her with a pitiful gesture. 'I'm beat,' he said. 'If you do not let me in I shall die at your door.'
"Then die," she said, shutting the window.
"Ten, 15 minutes went by without a sound save the moaning of the gale. She peeped around the blind once more. "Before the door was a black smudge in the soft carpet of the snow. It was the body of the tramp. Had he told the truth, after all? Was she indeed refusing a refuge to the dying?
"She opened the window with a cautious hand. He never moved.
"You are shamming!" she said.
He raised his head, and she could see that he smiled. "Thank you, I am merely dying," he answered, feebly.
"She could never quite explain how it came about. Certainly she had not realized the danger into which her impulse would lead her until she found herself standing at the open door, revolver in hand. He lay motionless, watching her with dark, incurious eyes.
"Does this mean that you intend to let me in?" he asked, presently.
"Upon conditions," she told him. You must walk straight to the room

that I point out. There I shall lock you in. Remember, I am armed."
"I agree to the terms."
"If you are playing me a trick, God will never forgive you."
"Amen," he said.
"He stumbled in, a ragged, desperate wretch, yet with a restraint in speech and bearing that told of more fortunate days.
"The logs burnt bravely in the kitchen stove, and he sank down before it, holding out his hands to the heat.
"There is a candle on the table," she said to him from the doorway. "And you will find some cold bacon on the shelves."
"He never moved, though she waited for a reply.
"She closed the door, which was built of stout planking, and turned the key.
"The clock stood on the stroke of ten as she entered her bedroom. She sat down in her old seat, but it was only a few minutes before she was on her feet again. She heard a sharp creak, as if some one had tried the front door. Her first thought was of her husband's return; then she remembered the time, and her hope went back to the storm. For a moment she hesitated, with her hand on the blind. Then she pulled it aside.
"A half-circle of moon was thrusting out through the hurrying clouds. She could see them clearly against the snow drifts—three men, and they wore crape masks. Two of them carried a heavy fence rail.
"Presently she became aware of a new sound—a brisk tapping at the kitchen door. Doubtless it was the tramp's signal to his friends. He was shouting, too.
"What's the trouble?" he called out, huskily.
"It is your friends," she said.
"My friends! I shall be pleased to meet them," he sneered. "Let me out."
"So that you may let them in?"
"I am not fit for much," he continued, and indeed that was plain in the voice of him. "The cold has gripped me inside some way, but I'll help what I can. I don't forget that you saved my life. Come, now, turn the key and get it over."
"I think it was his feeble voice that decided her. Let us ever thank God, gentlemen, for the tender mercies He has set in the heart of woman, whether it leads them right or wrong. This man was sick. Therefore could he be trusted. So her instinct argued as she turned the key.
"He did not look a very formidable enemy—or ally, for that matter—as he tottered out of the doorway, supporting himself by a hand on the wall. His face was whiter than her own, and he drew his breath in painful spasms.
"Give me that revolver," he said.
"She drew it from the pocket of her apron and handed it to him. He examined it with a melancholy smile.
"It is loaded in the last four chambers only," he said. "Do you know that you would have had to pull the trigger three times to have got in the first shot?"
"I have never had one before to-night," she explained.
"Where is your money?"
"She hesitated a moment, staring at him like a frightened child. Then the blue eyes quivered and dropped. "It is in my bedroom," she said, submissively.
"Much?"
"Five thousand dollars."
"He gave a low whistle of surprise.
"We will occupy the proper strategic position, which I take to be the head of the stairs. If you will give me your arm it would be of assistance."
"A memory from her girlhood, before she knew of typewriting or thought of a lover changed to husband, came back to her—a memory of Tennyson and his knights of King Arthur's court, who were ever tramping the country to help some poor girl or other. The little woman had dreamed of romance before hard work had shaken it out of her. And now she dropped upon one knee beside him, laying her hand softly on his head.
"Stand clear," he whispered. "Here they come."
"There came a voice from the shadows.
"Mrs. Sabin," it called, "we don't wish to hurt you. If you will go into the kitchen and close the door, you shall not be harmed."
"The tramp held up a warning finger and she made no reply.
"Well, here goes," said the voice.
"The three sprang out into the light, but the leader checked himself at sight of the lamp, as though expecting a trap, so that the second man passed him, and came charging up the stairs, shouting as he ran. He was not half way up when the tramp fired.
"The man stumbled, made an effort at recovery, and then fell heavily on his side. As he did so, the mask slipped from his face, showing the features to the watchers on the stairs.
"It was her husband, Jack Sabin!"
"It was a simple thing," continued our millionaire host. "Sabin was a gambler and worse. He did not know where to turn for money. When he was given that \$5,000 and lost his train, he sat and let temptation soak into him. What could be easier than to rob himself? He slipped off into the city, and found the men he wanted to expect he knew where to look for them. He went home, received the fake telegram they dispatched, and joined them in the city."
"And what was the tramp's reward?" asked a guest, "in dollars?"
"He received no such reward, Mr. Gaythorpe."
"You surprise me. The bank, at least, might have paid him a percentage on the sum. Are you certain?"
"Quite certain."
"May I ask why?"
"I was the tramp, Mr. Gaythorpe."

A Modern Bachelor's Romance

By J. J. BELL
(Author of "Woe MacGregor," Etc.)

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It was a November evening, nearly nine o'clock, at which hour the Easy Goers were due to meet their worthy president.
Mr. Perry Parkin delighted to entertain such appreciative guests as the Easy Goers, and looked forward to four or five hours of cheerful relaxation.
"That must be Martingale," he said to himself as the doorbell was suddenly and violently rung. "Martingale's always the first and the hungriest, poor fellow."
Mrs. Phigg, the housekeeper, entered the dining-room, bearing a small tray upon which lay a telegram.
"Ah! Perhaps some one can't come. What a pity!" he murmured, tearing open the envelope.
"What, what—what's this? Good life!"
He read the telegram again.
"Aunt Eliza has eloped with the organist. I can't stay here, so will come to see you. Arrive 9:30 to-night."
"Mary."
Mr. Perry Parkin groaned and paced the floor with uneasy steps. "Of all the nights for her to come here!" he muttered. "And I haven't seen her for years—not since she was a child, and rather an obnoxious one. Don't suppose I'd know her if I met her on the street; but I suppose my having sent her birthday and Christmas presents regularly has caused her to regard me as a sort of friend in need. Well, we're both practically alone in the world so far as near relations go. Hello! Martingale, delighted to see you." Perry stopped in his walk and shook hands with his guest, a gentleman who looked like a retired colonel, but who was really a traveler in low priced, more or less, mechanical toys—penny jumping jacks, tin fish, squeaking dolls, dapping niggers, and so forth.
"Internally cold to-night, Parkin," remarked Mr. Martingale, warming his hands at the glowing fire.
A minute later appeared a quartette of gentlemen, each of whom the traveler in mechanical toys professed himself "internally glad" to see; and shortly afterwards, the last of the guests having been welcomed, the party sat down to supper.
"This is an infernally fine duck, Parkin," observed Mr. Martingale from the foot of the table, as he savagely hacked at the plump carcass in front of him.
"Glad you think so," said Mr. Parkin, endeavoring to shake off his nervousness. "What are you having, Bolland?" he asked a quiet-looking little man with a large, shiny, dome-like head who sat on his left. "Will you have chicken or chuck—I mean—"
"Thanks, I will have chicken. Hope I see you well, Parkin," said the little man.
"Oh, I'm all right," replied Perry, with an effort at a smile. The fact is, gentlemen," he said, raising his voice so that the general conversation ceased, "the fact is that I have a—relative coming here to-night, and I shall presently beg you to be so kind as to excuse me for half an hour, and not consider my leaving you for that time as a breach of manners or hospitality. I did not know my—my relative was coming until shortly before supper."
"Don't mention it, Parkin," said half the company, and Mr. Martingale added: "I'm sure we'd all be infernally glad to meet your relation, if he—"
"It is a—a—female relative," stammered Perry.
Just then, to his intense relief, Mrs. Phigg entered and whispered that his cousin had arrived. With an apology to his dumfounded guests, the host left the table.
"It must be an aunt," said Mr. Wragg to those about him.
"Well," remarked Mr. Martingale, "one doesn't usually get infernally red when an aunt pays a visit. H'm! h'm! Another bit of duck, Robinson!"
II.
Mr. Perry Parkin opened the parlor door and stepped in as he might have done had his destination been a cold bath on a frosty morning.
"Are you very angry?" The words, softly spoken, reached him ere he could touch her hand.
"Angry? How could he be angry with this pretty, graceful creature who smiled at him in a half-shy, half-confident fashion? He hadn't a word to say; but his hand-shake satisfied her.
"I had no one else to go to, you know. I couldn't bear to stay with anyone in Beachtown after Aunt Eliza making such a stir. And so I came to you, Perry."
He started. It was so long since a woman had called him by his first name. "You—you did right, Mary," he said, awkwardly.
"Well, I thought you would be able to tell me of a nice boarding house, or something of the kind, where I could stay till I made up my mind about the future. But your housekeeper—dear old thing!—seemed to expect me to stay here to-night."
"Of course, Mary, you must stay here."
"It's awfully kind of you, Perry. Aunt Eliza has been talking about you and mentioning your address for the last fortnight, but I didn't understand till this morning what she was driving at. She ran off last night, poor creature."
"She must be mad!" cried Mr. Parkin.
"I'm afraid she is, rather. Mr. Gowl, the organist, is a perfect pig, but he has completely captured her affections. I should tell you, Perry, that she left

me a lot of money in her letter, so that I'm not likely to starve till next quarter day, when my own money is due."
"It's a mercy you're of age, Mary," he remarked.
"Oh, dear! I'm nearly 24. It's a long time since I used to make your life miserable at Beachtown. Perry. But I'm really glad to be free. Aunt Eliza has been trying—the poor dear couldn't help it, I suppose—for the last few years, and Beachtown is a dull hole. I'll just take off my hat and jacket, if you don't mind. It's so good of you to let me stay here. I'm sorry I arrived when you were having a party. You must go back to your friends, and I'm sure your housekeeper will look after me."
"I'll come back to see you presently," said Perry.
"No, please don't. I'm going to bed immediately—I'm pretty tired—and I'll want to talk quite enough to you in the morning. Good night, Perry."
"Good night, Mary," he responded, slowly. Somehow he was not eager to return to the dining-room, and when he did so, the Easy Goers felt, one and all, that something had happened. No one suggested a song or called for a speech, as was usual at the monthly gathering, and at the abnormally early hour of half-past 11 the dining-room was empty, save for the host, who sat by the dead fire and chewed a cold, stale cigar.
III.
For three weeks Miss Stafford, who did not greatly worry her pretty head about conventionalities, remained Mr. Perry Parkin's guest, and enjoyed herself immensely. After years of existence in a little seaside town the girl could appreciate the sights and entertainments which her host exerted himself to show and give her—sights and entertainments which were almost as new to him as to her.
But at the end of three weeks the fever of happiness left him. He proposed and was gently, but firmly, rejected. Mary, leaving Mrs. Phigg in a state of almost motherly misery, departed sadly from the house and went to board with a family in another suburb. But even in his dejection Perry realized that he had missed three ordinary meetings of the Easy Going society, and that the December supper was due in a few days. So he pulled himself together and wrote apologies and invitations to all the members, on receipt of which all the members waxed exceedingly glad, save Mr. Martingale, who became "internally" so, for they had been sore afraid for their kindly president.
The Easy Goers arrived at the appointed hour, and supper was served; but in vain did the guests try, to attain to their customary joviality, and in vain did the host attempt to add humor to his kindness. Something was wrong, though none but the host knew exactly what it was.
It was nearly ten o'clock when Mrs. Phigg tapped at the door and respectfully summoned her employer to speak with her.
"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said as he rose. "We seem to be fated to be disturbed," he added with a wan smile.
"Well, what's the matter, Mrs. Phigg?" he inquired, as she joined his housekeeper in the hall.
"She's in the parlor," gasped the good creature.
"What?"
"The young lady—Miss Stafford—she's in the parlor. Oh! oh! oh!"
Perry, with a complexion like chalk, entered the parlor.
"I'm in trouble, and I've come to you again," said Mary, speaking hurriedly and with forced calmness.
"Tell me," said he.
"I got on fairly well with the people I went to board with till to-night, when it came out that I had been living here for three weeks. They thought that that wasn't proper, and that I wasn't respectable, and they suggested that I should go elsewhere. And where was I to go to?"
"Here," said Perry, checking his fury.
Then the girl's composure broke, and she flung herself on the sofa, sobbing as if she would never cease. "I—I never thought Christian people could be so horrible. Oh, Perry, what did I do to deserve their contempt?"
"Don't cry—dear. I'm afraid I was to blame. I shouldn't have insisted on your staying here. I shouldn't—"
"But I wanted to stay. I never was so happy in my life as those three weeks, and I'll never be so happy again."
"Hush! I'll get Mrs. Phigg to go with you to a nice hotel and stay with you till you can make better arrangements." He bent over her and stroked her hair back from her cheek.
Her sobs ceased, and she lay silent while the clock on the mantelpiece ticked a hundred times and the voices in the dining-room rose and fell.
"You have another party?" she said, sitting up and pushing back her hair.
"This is the second I've spoilt for you."
"Perry!" She held out her hands to him.
"What can I do for you, Mary?" he asked, taking a seat beside her.
She glanced at his face, and bowed her head.
"Ask me for anything," he said.
"No;—you do that," she whispered.
"What?" he cried, bewildered.
"Ah!" he cried, enlightened. "You're changed—you're different from a week ago."
"Oh, yes," she sighed, later; "I knew it the moment I left this house. I loved to love you to find out that I—I loved you, Perry."
It only remains to be recorded that the traveler in mechanical toys was "internally" glad his friend Parkin had become so "internally" happy, and that the other members were equally, if not quite so, deeply gratified.
Fruit ripens best in a dark, cool place; and it sells best when sorted and honestly labeled.

MYSTERY IS SOLVED

DYING CONFESSION EXPLAINS LOSS OF FARMER'S WEALTH.

Revenge of Former Friend Who Was Unfairly Beaten in Contest for Girl's Love—Fortune Boiled.

Lake Ainslee, Cape Breton.—By the confession of Thomas MacDougal, made on his deathbed, a mystery of ten years has been cleared up. Here is the story:

Twenty-five years ago MacDougal and Jonathan MacFarlane were neighbors and both fell in love with the same girl, a pretty young woman of Hawkesbury. MacFarlane won out, but his neighbor did not consider that the means he used were quite above board, and being a disbeliever in the old saying that all is fair in love and war, he became a bitter enemy of his old friend. After the marriage he became a recluse, and seldom left his house except to go to the store to purchase supplies.

Both men were prosperous and made money farming. MacDougal banked his money in Hawkesbury, but what his neighbor did with his cash was a mystery. It was known that he sent sums of money to Boston and received in return small flat packages forwarded by registered mail, but what was contained therein no one could guess. They were always received at stated times and were guarded so carefully that everyone judged them to be of great value.

Finally, in some way, MacDougal discovered that the mysterious packages contained United States postage stamps in various denominations and that his neighbor was secreting them somewhere in his house. He was well aware that MacFarlane was afraid of banks, but why he should convert his wealth into foreign postage stamps was not clear. On making the discovery, a way to square accounts for the fancied or real wrong does him suggested itself, and he bided his time.

In the summer of 1895 a servant who had been employed by the MacFarlanes since the day of the wedding died, and when the body was taken to the grave the entire family accompanied it, leaving the house unguarded for the first time in ten years. The day after the funeral MacFarlane suffered a slight shock of paralysis, and two years later died from the effects.

At this time his widow created a sensation by telling of a statement made by her husband while he was dying. This was to the effect that his entire wealth had been converted into United States postage stamps and concealed in an old copper kettle in the cellar. The stamps were in good condition when he left for the cemetery the day the servant died, but but when he returned he found that some one had boiled them during his absence and that they were dissolved into a sticky, unrecognizable mass. His reason for putting his wealth into stamps bought in the United States instead of into Canadian postage was that thieves would be unable to dispose of the plunder without leaving Cape Breton. How much money was lost he refused to say, but the shock killed him.

MacDougal was suspected, but there was no evidence against him and no arrest was made. His confession was complete and bears out the story of the widow. He said that he sneaked into the house after the funeral, searched until he found the stamps and then boiled them on the kitchen range. He completed his work an hour before the party returned from the grave.

TEXAS TELEPHONE LINES.

Every Town and Hamlet in the Big State Provided with Ample Service.

San Antonio, Tex.—The construction of rural telephone lines in southwest Texas is surprisingly rapid at this time. In the section of country where a few years ago there was no service but the man on horseback for the dissemination of news, there is now a network of telephone lines that give communication between the numerous new farms and the ranches and villages and cities.

There are at this time in the southwestern section of the state more than 100 independent telephone systems, many of them being rural party lines. Each of these lines is connected with the larger systems at the various villages, and the farmers are capable of having direct communication with the county seat and with each other.

It is said by promoters of the lines that the Texas farmers are the most enthusiastic patrons of the rural telephone proposition, and that it can be but a few years before the number of subscribers to telephone lines that reach the farms of Texas will be greater in proportion to the population than in the older states, where the telephone has been longer in use.

Chinatown as City Asset.

The people of San Francisco have begun to discover that Chinatown was a paying investment. The district drew a trade of \$30,000,000 annually, most of which came from tourists who looked upon the quarter as a world's curiosity. Hence it will be difficult either to suppress Chinatown or to improve it much. What the tourists examined in open-mouthed wonder was chiefly its dirt. To remove that would be to remove a prime cause of profitable curiosity. Altruism is not going to slope with the new San Francisco.

HORSE PREVENTS SUICIDE.

Pennsylvania Man's "Old Bill" Kicks Desire for Death Out of Him.

Pittsburg.—John Devinney was thoroughly disgusted with life, and would be dead if it hadn't been for Old Bill. John Devinney is a farmer in Butter-milk Hollow, near Duquesne, and Old Bill is the sorrel horse that he has raised from a colt, and which has been in the family the ten years of his life.

By getting up at three o'clock in the morning and working until ten at night Devinney managed to save a few thousand dollars, but when the oil excitement broke out near Duquesne a short time ago he lost it all.

Utterly discouraged and with old age and starvation staring him in the face, Devinney got a good stout piece of clothesline and started for the stable. As the old man passed into the stable Old Bill uttered a friendly neigh. Devinney stopped, placed his arm about the animal's neck and whispered to him a few words of loving farewell. Then he went back to the rear of the stall to put an end to care and tribulation.

One end of the clothesline he knotted lightly about his neck. Then he mounted the soap box. The other end of the rope he started to throw across a rafter that helped to form the stall. In a few seconds it would all be over.

Old Bill had been taking only a mild interest in the proceedings. But when he saw the rope around his master's neck and the other end around the rafter it all seemed to dawn upon him in an instant.

His master was within reach. Out shot his right hind hoof, and it landed squarely on the seat of Devinney's trousers. The force of the blow was so great that Devinney was knocked clear through the weatherboarding of the stable and into the lane outside. His screams of pain reached the household. The old man was carried in and a doctor summoned. He is now doing as well as could be expected, and the doctor says that he will recover.

Devinney declares that he does not want to die, and is the happiest mortal in the world in the thought that his old horse saved his life. Devinney is going to take a new start, and believes that he will win out.

WILL SAVE NATION BILLIONS

Philadelphia Veterinarian Discovers Preventive of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Philadelphia.—Cattle valued at \$2,000,000 will be saved in Pennsylvania every year as the result of vaccination to prevent tuberculosis, which has been commenced by especially trained experts in all parts of the state. Arrest and virtual cure of tuberculosis in cattle already diseased is also accomplished by the new treatment.

Application of the work to the United States will bring the total saving to the country well over \$1,000,000,000. This has been accomplished at a cost to the state of only \$25,000 for two years' experiments. This calculation does not take into consideration the human lives that will be saved and the human diseases that will be averted through the absolute abolition of tuberculosis in cattle.

To a Philadelphia, Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, belongs the honor of this tremendous discovery. Back of it is the work of far greater importance. This is the application of the successful cattle experiments to the immunization of human beings and the arrest of tuberculosis in persons who already are affected.

FORGOT HE WAS MARRIED.

Oklahoma Fireman from Force of Habit Spent Night at Headquarters.

Guthrie, Okla.—With "Jack" Scribbins, a Guthrie contractor and a substitute member of the local fire department, it is a question of resigning from the fire department or facing the chances for a divorce suit, according to Chief William Gruber, and his resignation is expected at any time. Scribbins was married the other day to Miss Laura Rick, of Seward. A few evenings later one of the fire boys wanted off for the evening and got Scribbins to take his place at fire headquarters, promising to return by midnight at the latest.

Scribbins became very much interested in what was going on at the engine house, and in some discussions which were going on among the firemen. When the rest of the company went upstairs to turn in for the night, Scribbins accompanied them, as he had always done before when on duty there, went to bed and to sleep, entirely forgetting his bride, who was anxiously awaiting his return.

PASTOR TO AID BASEBALL.

Will Make Service Hour Earlier for the Convenience of "Fans."

Dyersville, Ia.—Realizing that Sunday baseball has come to stay in this parish, Rev. Father Theodore Waring announced a change in the hour of his church service, so that the fans can attend divine worship and then take in the game after the benediction. In this arrangement the baseball managers have met Father Waring half way. When he agreed to begin Sunday afternoon services half an hour earlier, they said they would start the game half an hour later, and the innovation is received with satisfaction by all concerned.

RIGHT COMPASSES

NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HELP NAVIGATORS OF LAKES.

Marks to Be Set Up at Points Where Beds of Iron Under Water Disarrange the Needle.

Washington, D. C.—The navy department has sent Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, assistant chief of the equipment bureau, to Cleveland to take steps to help the captains of lake vessels to rectify their troubles with refractory compasses. For many years past these skippers have been bothered by the erratic behavior of their compasses in different localities on the lakes. At first it was thought that the cargoes of iron or other ores they were carrying in their vessels were responsible for this deviation in the needles; but nowadays it is recognized that the real source of the trouble lies in the nature of the bottom of the lakes, and not in the cargoes. Great beds of iron underlie the lakes in various places, and these affect the compasses.

It is to correct this evil that Commander Nicholson is going to Cleveland with instruments that will enable him to set up, at certain conspicuous places, "marks" fixed at the true north, so that the captains of passing ships may note any errors in their compasses and make the necessary adjustments. At present it is his intention to set up these "marks" in St. Clair river and in the straits of Mackinaw, which will cover the greater part of the lake traffic.

How strongly the underlake influences affect the compasses of lake vessels was revealed to a traveler last summer while crossing Lake Ontario on a lumber steamer. From the time the ship cleared the mouth of the St. Lawrence river on its westerly passage until it was across the middle ground in the center of the lake, the captain or mate stood upon the flying bridge conning the ship from the compass on that lofty height. Experience had taught the skipper that natural conditions under the bed of the lake affected his compass in the wheelhouse so materially that the compass was practically useless in that particular portion of the voyage, and consequently the vessel's course was kept by the compass upon the bridge, which was so far above the disturbing mineral elements as not to be affected by them. For the greater part of the run across the lake the compass in the wheelhouse was a point or two "off" from the true direction of the one on the bridge. The "marks" to be set up by the government's hydrographers will enable this particular captain, as well as others, to correct such deviations every trip if they care to.

FISH IN SUNKEN BOAT.

Hold of Vessel Contains Food Stuffs Upon Which They Fatten.

Portland, Ore.—When the steamer George W. Elder is finally floated her hold will be found alive with fish. This was brought to light the other day by one of the divers when he emerged from hatch No. 2 after having made a final examination of the patches put over the large break that sent the steamer to the bottom.

The water in the hull is black, and the diver was completely in the dark, but in groping his way over the bottom came in contact with a veritable school of fish, which he believes are carp. He says they were so thick that he had to push his way through, and he could feel the commotion in the water.

The fish have been feeding and growing fat on the flour and other foodstuffs allowed to remain in the after part of the vessel to keep her on as even a keel as possible, and besides they have been sheltered from the strong current and have had things their own way for more than a year.

HAVE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Motorists at Lake Como Land with Their Machine in a Tree.

London.—An extraordinary automobile escape is reported from Lake Como, Italy. It is something beyond the usual when motorists find safety, machine and all, in a tree. A French artist had been staying at Lake Como, and was driving an automobile with three friends near Brunate, when descending a steep-hill the car struck a large stone, swerved violently against the parapet protecting the mountain road from a precipice and, breaking through the masonry, went clear over the edge. Luckily, the branches of a tree growing from the side of the rock, and reaching nearly to the road level, caught the car as it fell, thereby saving the four men from certain death. After being "freed" for some hours, the party were rescued from their unpleasant position.

Horse Rescued from Well.

A horse backed into a cistern on Missouri point, opposite Alton, a few days ago, while trying to disengage itself from the rails of a fence it was trying to leap. Neighbors planned for several hours to rescue the animal, when one of them conceived the idea of filling the cistern with loose straw, gradually raising the horse's footing until the animal could step out. Four big loads of straw were used in the rescue, which was successful.

ROOFING A POTATO PATCH

Montana Man Evolves Method of Growing Tubers in Sixty Days.

Great Falls, Mont.—A half-bushel of sawdust, a dash of chemical solution and 15 potatoes carefully enveloped with the sawdust will enable the average householder to grow a bushel of tubers on his housetop or in his cellar within 60 days. This process has been discovered and elaborated by W. D. Darst, of this place. Moreover, the grower will have no contest with "grub" worms.

The product of Mr. Darst's process is termed "vineless potato," from the fact that, grown under these apparently unnatural conditions, there is no surface vegetation. Because of this each potato buried in the sawdust is enabled to produce at least 12 normal-sized tubers.

The other day at the Oakland plaza, in the rear of the Oakland hotel, Mr. Darst disclosed the methods of growing potatoes by his system. Operating on the theory that the presence of surface vegetation was only a method of securing nourishment and in reality sapped the vitality of the tuber, Mr. Darst experimented more than six years, and found he could overcome this seemingly natural course on the part of the plant by supplying it artificially with its needs.

By employing sawdust, straw or any other earth product that would permit of the circulation of air, moisture and heat and the application of solutions of various salts, he discovered a single potato would multiply itself by attaching to itself from 12 to 16 other potatoes of approximately the same dimensions without throwing off any of its energy above ground.

Packed in loosely arranged bins permitting the free access of air and arranged in rows six inches above each other, with an allowance of one cubic foot of sawdust to the seedling, Mr. Darst has demonstrated the rapidity of growth and the proportions that the potatoes may attain by showing that within 60 days 15 potatoes will produce a bushel. In the character of his experiment and the success that has attended them Mr. Darst has the endorsement of Luther Burbank, the eminent horticulturist and botanist.

TALLEST THERMOMETER.

Twenty-Foot Heat Indicator Attracts Hundreds of People to Store in Boston.

Boston.—There are thermometers and thermometers, but the largest one in the world attracts hundreds of people to Jaynes & Co.'s store at Summer and South streets. It is not wholly a show thermometer, however, for it works perfectly and marks the variations in temperature just about as accurately as one of the pretty all-glass indicators. From top to bottom this gigantic thermometer measures 20 feet. The mercury tube is a little more than 16 feet in length and 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Ten tubes were broken by the makers, a Rochester, N. Y., concern, before they succeeded in producing this one and the task involved great difficulties. It was packed with care and every precaution to guard against breakage was taken when it was unpacked and set up. When it was finally in place on the building the men in charge breathed a sigh of relief. The graduated scale over which the tube is conducted is the work of some of the experts sent here from Rochester, the home of thermometers of all styles and classes.

The manufacturers of the big thermometer say they know of no other anywhere that approaches it in size with the single exception of one at the World building, New York, and that is much smaller, in fact, is only about half the size of the Summer street temperature recorder.

FERTILIZE WITH SKIM MILK.

Good Results from Unsalable Product Obtained by New York Farmers.

Middletown, N. Y.—Skim milk as a fertilizer for crops is interesting the farmers in the vicinity of Halsey, N. Y., and several declare that astonishing results have come from its use. Several weeks ago a creamery of that place had a lot of skim milk that could not be used. W. Clark Mains and John A. Segler, farmers, took the milk and poured it on their lands as an experiment. Mains emptied 75 cans on a timothy sod lot. Segler emptied 150 cans on a piece of meadow land. Remarkable results have been obtained.

Their grass is now seven times as vigorous as on adjoining fields where the milk was not used, but which were covered with commercial fertilizers. The farmers predict that milk will be used henceforth.

Bloodhounds for Petty Thieves.

City Marshal Charles Kimsey, of Muskogee, Ind. T., has purchased a pair of bloodhounds from state officials in Texas and will bring them to Muskogee, where he will keep them in training to run down criminals in the city. They will also be used by the federal officers of the district whenever they are called for. Officer Kimsey thinks the bloodhounds will be specially useful in running down petty thieves among the colored population of the city.

Tramp Dog Steals Rides.

Clinging to the top of a box car, a tramp dog rode 117 miles from Pittsburg to Altoona on a fast-freight train recently. It was discovered by the brakeman on top of a beef car shivering with cold and badly scared.

RUSH FOR TITLES

LONDON OFFICIALS EAGERLY GRAB FOR KING'S PLUMS.

Public Pays the Expense of the Ceremony—Would Be Called Graft in the United States.

London.—When a new public building is opened by the sovereign the occasion is always commemorated by the conferring of various titles. These dignities seldom are bestowed on the folk most concerned in the work—those who really deserve them.

The architect who designs the building, the contractor who builds it, and the sculptor who beautifies it are usually ignored and the honors are reaped by some pompous "Bumbles" whose good fortune it is to be in office when the opening occurs and to figure conspicuously in the ceremonies.

The new "Old Bailey," which occupies the site of the grim historic sentinel which so long stood as a warning to evildoers, will not be ready for business until next year is well advanced. Indeed, certain parts of the building will probably be far from complete until 1908. At present it is little more than a huge empty shell.

It stands within the bailiwick of that quaint survival of medievalism, the corporation of the city of London, which rules supreme over one square mile of the heart of the metropolis. Most of its gorgeously uniformed figurehead officials, including the lord mayor himself, hold office for one year. If the royal opening should not take place until the building is really ready for public use, they would lose all chance of getting a knighthood or some of the other royal favors that will be distributed on the occasion. So they have fooled the king and stolen a march on their successors by arranging to have the opening take place within a month or two.

The squabble for empty titles among these fussy fossils would be welcomed as providing something to laugh at in this somber old city but for the fact that it involves fleecing the ratepayers to the tune of \$50,000. To put the building in shape for this premature opening—to "temporize" it, as it is called—will cost all of that sum, and it will be a sheer waste of money.

The exposure of such unjustifiable squandering of public funds in any American city would start a prodigious row, but the top lofty, incorruptible officials here treat it with indifference. It cannot be called stealing, and so it does not matter, though as far as the ratepayers are concerned it amounts to the same thing.

BIG BILL AS SOUVENIR.

New Fad Introduced by Oregon Millionaire Has Limited Vogue.

Portland, Ore.—Autographing \$100 bills and presenting them to friends as souvenir cards is the latest fad. It was introduced in Portland last night by a portly man, who seemed to have an unlimited supply of newly printed greenbacks and a desire to get rid of them. It requires eight figures and two commas, it is said, to express the sum total of the wealth of the rotund capitalist who gives away \$100 bills with his name on them.

He is a heavy owner of Portland real estate. He walked into the barroom of the Oregon hotel last night with three friends and the bartender was busy for awhile. After many rounds of drinks one of the party remarked that he would have to hurry to catch the train to San Francisco. "Let me give you my card before you go," spoke the capitalist. As he did so he pulled a wallet from his pocket, drew forth a hundred-dollar bill, wrote his name on it with his fountain pen and handed it to his friend.

"Let me give you one, too," he said to one of the other men. Another bill was autographed and handed over. A third was signed and given to the third member of the party.

HAS MAMMOTH STURGEON.

Eight and a Half Feet, Weighing 300 Pounds, in New York Aquarium.

New York.—The Aquarium has now the biggest sturgeon ever shown here, this specimen measuring eight and one-half feet in length, while its estimated weight is placed at fully 300 pounds. This big sturgeon was taken in a pound net in the bay back of Sandy Hook.

It has been placed in the Aquarium's great central pool, where it has for company, among other fishes, four other sturgeons ranging in length from three and one-half to seven feet each. In a tank on the gallery tier is a lively little sturgeon one foot in length, so that now the Aquarium has a varied assortment of these striking fishes.

The little sturgeon on the gallery was eight inches in length when brought in, two years ago. The sturgeon no doubt grows faster in freedom, where it can find its natural food and have room for exercise, than in captivity. The sturgeon is supposed to live to an age of from 50 to 75 years. It attains a length of 12 feet.

Irrigate for American Market.

More than 300 wells are being drilled on the hacienda of Don Louis Garza in the state of Tamaulipas, near Matamoros, Mexico. These wells will be used for irrigation purposes.

FRONTIER POSTMISTRESS.

Says She Will Deliver Mail from Her Apron If Necessary.

Watertown, S. D.—Miss Hattie Burnstad, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is at this moment probably the most talked about young woman in South Dakota.

As postmistress of a frontier town in which not a single house is built, she is the heroine of the town living population of the new town of Florence, one of the first to be opened on the new railroad extension. A board sign indicates where the post office is to be, but of the building itself there is not a vestige.

As the daughter of Representative A. C. Burnstad, of Codington county, Miss Burnstad knew something about politics as an inheritance. At any rate, while the prospective politicians of Florence were wrangling among themselves as to who should have the postmastership of the potential city, Miss Burnstad quietly walked off with the commission. When she was informed of her success by railroad company's townsie agent at Watertown there was no more pleased girl in the northwest.

"All right," she said, "I will undertake the job, even if I have to carry the mail in an auto and deliver it out of my apron."

And this is just what she is going to do. The railroad will not be built into Florence until some time in the summer, but in the meantime the residents will get their mail, for Miss Burnstad will make her word good.

LOOKS LIKE A HOODOO.

Unhappy Portent in Startling Incidents at Time of Norway and Sweden's Separation.

Stockholm.—Those who take an interest in occult phenomena will find much to their taste in the "Annales des Sciences Psychologiques," just published, in which are reported several strange occurrences which took place when Norway was separated from Sweden.

On November 18 last, we are told, a number of officers were assembled in the hall of the Casino of Akerhus, waiting for King Haakon to make his entry. Suddenly a cracking noise was heard, and before anyone could turn round, a full-length portrait of King Oscar fell from the wall to the floor. The picture was picked up unhurt, but the crown on the top of the frame was smashed to atoms.

A few days afterward a reception was being held at the house of Mr. Hagerum, a former prime minister, and the guests were talking of the accident at Akerhus. Some one said that evidently the Casino walls needed repairing, when suddenly a life-sized marble bust of King Oscar, which stood between the windows of the room, fell to the floor and was broken to pieces. Several other occurrences of a like nature are reported, and there can be no reason to doubt the good faith of the "Annales."

MAN SWIMS THIRTY MILES.

Wonderful Feat Performed by Honolulu Half-Breed to Save Himself.

Honolulu.—Through the capsize of a boat occupied by Edward Devauchelle, a half-white, and three native companions, off Maui islands one morning lately three natives were drowned. Devauchelle saved his life by extraordinary efforts. After swimming for 17 hours, Devauchelle secured temporary footing on a rock, on which he slept all day Wednesday. On Thursday he took a further swim of two miles and landed at Molokai.

One of the natives accompanied Devauchelle for the first 16 hours following the capsize of the boat and then sank exhausted. It is estimated that the former swam 30 miles, including the distance he was carried by the currents.

BALLAST WILL BE GOLD ORE.

Railroad in Mexico Will Be Anchored with Rock of Great Value.

Mexico.—The Eastern railway of Mexico will be ballasted with gold ore between Texico and Rio Puerto, a distance of 270 miles. This ballast rock is obtained from the gravel bed adjacent to the new line of the road.

Repeated assays have shown that the ballast runs upwards of two dollars in gold to the ton. About 4,500 tons of rock are used to the mile, making the value of the gold \$9,000 to each mile of road, or \$2,430,000 for the 270 miles. The gold values in the rock are not sufficient to make it a mining proposition, but passengers will ride over the most valuable piece of ballasting in the world.

Women Dissipate Hotel Superstition.

The advent of women cashiers in the hotels has done away with the old superstition regarding the closing of the register. In the olden days a hotel clerk believed he was sure to be pursued by ill luck if by chance the book was closed. He guarded it closely. The women cashiers take the registers to their desks, copy the names and then close them with no tears or misgivings.

Bats Hoard Coins.

When John Shiffer tore down the 110-year-old Robeson building in Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., the other day he found in rats' nests underneath three big copper cents, 40 and 50 years old, and a Spanish coin of 1777, all worn quite smooth.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow:

Fair. Continued warmer.

THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 88 degrees.

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1906

NUMBER 79

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes, (warranted.)

\$15.00 to \$30.00

Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co.

PUZZLED ABOUT HOW TO CANVASS OSAGE VOTES

Guthrie, Okla., June 22.—A delegation of Osage nation politicians, who were here recently to take up with Governor Frank Frantz the proposition of making Pawhuska a city of the first class, also brought up the manner of canvassing the votes in the Osage nation after the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. This is a question which the Osages have not been able to solve.

The statehood bill makes explicit provisions for canvassing the votes in Indian Territory, but is silent on that point regarding the Osage nation, although the latter is lacking in election machinery and experience the same as Indian Territory. The question will also be taken up with Secretary Filson and Chief Jus-

tice Burford.

Interest in the formation of a constitution for the new state has reached the students in the central Oklahoma normal school at Edmond. Plans are being made for the holding of a convention, composed of the students, and a full constitution will be formed, discussed and adopted, as a part of the school work in political economy.

Oil and Gas at Sulphur.

Sulphur, I. T., June 22.—In drilling for water on block 215 the drillers struck a pocket of several barrels of fine grade petroleum. This makes about thirty wells in Sulphur that have oil at from 60 to 130 feet. No deep wells have yet been sunk to find main pool.

CENTRAL HAS STEEL LAID TO TOWN OF TUPELO

Hon. J. F. Sharp, attorney for the O. C. railroad, has been in town for the past three days on important business for the road, which is progressing very satisfactorily. Steel has been laid into Tupelo. He stated that he thought the laying of steel will continue uninterruptedly until Byers is reached, as the grading is progressing satisfactorily. The men are also grading on the other side of Byers. It is thought the road will be completed into Chickasha by the first of April; grading west being comparatively easy. Mr. Sharp stated that

the men could grade ninety miles on the west end in the same length of time they could grade forty miles east. The survey is progressing satisfactorily and arrangements have practically been completed to enter Paris through Bozwell, Texas. The surveyors are now working east of Atoka. In regard to the road entering Ada Mr. Sharp expressed a hope that the bonus would be forthcoming as was agreed upon and that Ada would get the road. He said the sum asked for would not begin to cover the cost of putting in the spur on the rocky right of way.

A BIG CELEBRATION AT OKLAHOMA CITY

Oklahoma City, Ok., June 22.—The Territorial celebration of the passage of the single statehood bill here last afternoon attracted a crowd of 3,000 people from various portions of the two Territories. The celebration began at noon with the arrival of Gov. Frantz of Oklahoma and Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas. These distinguished officials, with a number of Territorial politicians of prominence, were escorted to the Indian Club, where they were entertained at luncheon.

At 2 o'clock there was an automobile parade, headed by a brass band, through the principal business streets and thence to Wheeler Park, where addresses were delivered. Addresses of welcome in behalf of Oklahoma City were delivered by Mayor Messenbaugh and I. M. Holcomb.

Gov. Hoch made a short address complimenting the people of this State for their hard labors in behalf of statehood. He predicted a great future for Oklahoma and advised the people to be careful in the selection of men who would represent them at the constitutional convention.

Addresses by E. J. Giddings and Graves Leeper of Oklahoma City ended the speechmaking and brought to a close one of the greatest celebrations held in this Territory on statehood. The evening was devoted to a general love feast among politicians at various hotels and parks.

They're Off At Vinita.

Vinita, I. T., June 22.—The bunch is off. The race is for delegate to the constitutional convention, and some fast ones are among the entries.

In the democratic list are W. P. Thompson, W. H. Kornegay and Seymour Riddle. Messrs. Kornegay and Thompson seem to be the choice of the old time element, while Mr. Riddle has back of him the new comers and the radicals. Mr. Riddle, it is understood, has stated emphatically that he would not be able to accept the honor if it were proffered him, but his friends are very insistent that he make the race as they believe him to be a man especially fitted for the place.

The republicans seem not to have settled yet upon a candidate, so far no one has been prominently mentioned. In one or two instances W. H. Darrow's name has been suggested, but Darrow is not in very good favor with the Cherokees just now and leaders say he won't do. There is a disposition on the part of the lawyers to "hog" it all but they may get left.

M. E. Conference at Roff.

Roff, I. T., June 22.—The Wynnewood District Methodists convened here yesterday. There are probably 150 visitors and the session will adjourn Sunday night. Bishop John J. Tigert, D. D. LL, presides over the meeting.

HEARST AND WATSON MAY ORGANIZE NEW PARTY

Washington, June 22.—An interview with Mr. Hearst, printed in the local papers this morning, has been the chief topic of discussion among Democrats today for the reason that it is accepted as meaning that Mr. Hearst has decided definitely to throw off all pretense of allegiance to the Democracy and set up a party of which he will be the most luminous exemplar. Among the opinions of which Mr. Hearst delivered himself were these: "This is the day of independent thought and action in politics. The word Democrat or the word Republican does not define anything. There are corporation Democrats and Jeffersonian Democrats; there are corporation Republicans and Lincoln Republicans and the Jeffersonian Democrats and the Lincoln Republicans are more nearly alike than they are like the other wings of their respective parties. The battle must be fought according to principle and not according to party names and the same thing that applies to laboring people applies to people at large."

Mr. Hurst has not affiliated with the Democrats in any sense during the session; on those rare occasions when he comes to Washington he has associated only with a few of those who are actively his partisans.

Want the Whole Lid On.

South McAlester, I. T., June 22.—The fight between the law and order people and the lovers of Sunday amusement is taking a serious turn. Though not formal-

ly organized yet the law and order league is making a vigorous fight against Sunday baseball and the Sunday theaters and has also included in its lists the ice cream places and soft drinks stands which line the streets of South McAlester. The leaders of the law and order element announce that the law be enforced to the very letter regardless of consequences.

It is more than probable that there will be some substantial arrests made. The contention of the lovers of amusement is that such a matter should be left to the will of the people as it is expressed at the polls. However such a view hardly meets the approval of the other element.

Tulsa Democracy Organizes.

Tulsa, I. T., June 22.—The Jefferson Democratic club of Tulsa was organized at a delegate meeting in the City Hall Wednesday night. The purpose of the club is to make itself a power in Oklahoma politics, emulating such powerful political organizations as the Jefferson Club of St. Louis and the Cook County Democracy of Chicago.

Lehigh Celebrates Statehood.

Lehigh, I. T., June 21.—The people of Lehigh celebrated the enabling act giving statehood to Oklahoma, Wednesday night. There was never before such a demonstration in the town. Almost the entire population turned out, men, women and children.

Miss Irene Eddleman is better today.

COOL, BREEZY SUMMER CLOTHES

We've an excellent showing. Some skeleton lined; some without lining, in mighty nobby effects--blue serges, checks, plaids, stripes and a dozen different light-weight clothes.

A good suit from \$5.50 \$15.00

I. HARRIS.



PAINT THE TOWN RED

or any other color, with the celebrated True-Tagg Paint and its there to stay. It is the only paint that will withstand the intense heat, rain, and wind peculiar to this climate. It is a high grade paint at a very low price, only \$1.25 per gallon. We also carry in stock a full line of Carriage and Wagon Paints, Neal's Enamel, Jap-a-lac, Glass, Putty, etc.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured? A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some very bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unusual habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have to pay for it.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$68,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

INDIANS AS CITIZENS.

In joining Indian Territory to the Territory of Oklahoma in the new state of Oklahoma, congress' builded better for the Indian than it knew. As in the case of the admission of many states—Missouri, California, Kansas and others—locality and party prejudices were brought out strongly in the Indian Territory-Oklahoma contest. But in this instance the interests immediately concerned are benefited. This is especially true of the Indians.

Except in one or two spots, the new state comprises the limits of the Indian Territory before Oklahoma, in parcels, began to be set off from it, in 1889. Each section (Indian Territory's vast mineral resources and Oklahoma's agricultural wealth) supplements the other. Its 10,000 square miles of area give it about the average dimensions (Arkansas, 64,000 square miles; Missouri, 69,000, and Kansas, 82,900) of its neighbors. It will be a great, wealthy and progressive state, with large possibilities of prestige and prosperity just ahead of it. Its scenic beauties, too, are as marked as are its strictly physical attraction.

Thus in their new role as American citizens the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles start out amid favorable surroundings and influences. The five civilized tribes comprise only about a third of the Indians of the United States, but socially they are far more important than all the rest of their race put together. They have never been in the reservation stage, through which the other Indians are passing, and in which most of them are still. For two thirds of a century they have been governing themselves, with legislatures, executives and courts modeled on those of the United States. They are the leaders, racially, of the red men of the American continent.—Review of Reviews.

TALK about the task of apportionment for the constitutional convention and subsequent tasks incident to the formation of a new state, but the herculean task will be so to apportion the offices as to give one to everybody who worked or prayed or cursed for statehood.

THIS country for many decades has been IT and hereafter it will be all O K.

READERS will find in this number of the News the full text of the statehood bill as finally passed by both houses and signed by the president. So devious has been the route of the measure and so many were the amendments it suffered that considerable confusion prevails as to some of the provisions. People should read the document over carefully and get thoroughly informed, now that the provisions will no more be subject to change. Then put the copy away and preserve it for future reference.

Southwest

Southwest

Southwest

Southwest

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

ELECTRIC FANS AND IRONS

WE are receiving a shipment of 1906 Residence Electric Fans, which are beauties. We also have a line of Electric Smoothing Irons, which will make ironing day a pleasure. We cheerfully invite the ladies of Ada to visit our plant and examine these irons and fans.

Ada Electric & Gas Co.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN
Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent.

Campbell Defends Himself.

To the citizens of Ada:

I understand that Mr. J. W. Hays, Pres. of the Ada Commercial Club, at a meeting of that body, June 19th., stated in substance as follows: That the writer did not go to Washington last March for the purpose of working for a United States Court at Ada, but went there to look out for his private interests in a certain contest before the Interior Department. That the writer a few days before leaving for Washington received information of an adverse decision in his contest case and that the writer began to procure affidavits of various parties in relation to the contest and that he left here with such affidavits to be used by himself in Washington. Mr. Hays also intimated that Tom Hope was interested in the contest in behalf of the writer and that Tom's and Campbell's real object was for Campbell to go to Washington to look after the contest at the expense of the Commercial Club; that the location of a Federal Court at Ada was a mere pretext.

It is not my intention to use harsh language but the plain truth is, every one of the statements that Mr. Hays made, as above enumerated, with the solitary exception that I had about a month before, being selected as delegate received information of an adverse decision in the contest suit is utterly false and with out foundation in fact. If Tom Hope had any interests in that contest case it most assuredly was adverse to mine and any statement that I left Ada for Washington with affidavits of any character is equally false.

The contest case that Mr. Hays referred to is a notorious one. It involves about eighty acres of land within the incorporated limits of Ada. It has been pending on appeal before the Department of the Interior for almost two years. These facts were well known to Mr. Hays and others at the time Ada Commercial Club, or mass meeting, decided to send a delegate to Washington to work for a Federal Court. Mr. Hays and various friends of his were at the Club meeting. If being personally interested in the result of that contest disqualified me for acting for the welfare of Ada, why did not Mr. Hays or some of his friends speak out in the meeting? Why did they wait until the efforts to secure a court had failed. In this connection I want to say that my name was not connected with the question under discussion before the Club when Mr. Hays made his slanderous charges. The question before the club, as I have been informed, (I was not there) was whether the Ada National Bank had correctly audited the account of the Club. A false statement is never justifiable, but when a person travels out of his way to make one the lie becomes a wanton one.

It is a wonder to me why Mr. Hays acted as he did, especially at this time. In all my intentions, words or deeds, I never injured the man intentionally or otherwise. At this time, in the formative days of our future state, a time when the welfare and material interests of our town demand unity and harmony of business and political organizations, this President of the Commercial Club wantonly sows the seed of discord. I would not for public reasons have noticed the slander had it not been for the pressure of friends.

It is true that my efforts to secure a court have failed and no one is more keenly hurt at the failure than myself. I am not the first person in Ada to fail in carrying out good intentions for our town. About one year ago Mr. W. C. Duncan was elected Mayor on a promise for a complete system of side walks. Now because the City Council did not carry out his ideas no one so far as I know has ever maligned Mr. Duncan in a public meeting for his failure.

In working for the town I did all I could and the failure to secure the court was an honest one. I was not paid for my services, neither did I expect pay. It was not the first work for our town that I have done without reward or hopes of reward and it will not be the last. I do not regard Mr. Hays' ungrateful statement as an expression from the good citizens of the town although he be the President of the Commercial Club. While Mr. Hays was still looking out for banking interests in Eupora, Miss., numbers of our people in Ada were contributing money, time and hard work to establish courts, secure lines of railroads and other enterprises. And since Mr. J. Wister Hays has come to town, although

reputed to be one of Ada's wealthy citizens, I understand that he has not individually contributed a dime to a railroad enterprise. Like all of his class he expects to reap where others have sown.

There is one thing certain about this matter, if I am a "grafter" the "craft" is not treating in a brotherly way, for the lease records in the United States Court will show that about the hungriest pack of wolves in the 16th. recording district den in the vicinity of that financial institution presided over by the eminent purest, The Honorable J. Wister Hays, late of Eupora, Miss., now President of the Ada Commercial Club and "the man with the muck rake."

Since writing the above, I have learned that Ada has lost the Oklahoma Central. I believe that J. Wister was on some sort of a committee to secure the road. The gentleman will now please lay aside the "muck rake" and tell us how Ada lost the Oklahoma Central. Respectfully.

W. H. L. CAMPBELL.

An Alarming Situation

frequently results from neglect of clogged bowels and torpid liver, until constipation becomes chronic. This condition is unknown to those who use Dr. King's New Life Pills; the best and gentlest regulators of stomach and bowels. Guaranteed by G. M. Ramsey and Dr. F. Z. Holley, druggists. Price 25c.

Nothing equal to Prickly Ash Bitters for removing that sluggish bilious feeling, so common in hot weather. It creates strength, vigor, appetite and cheerful spirits.

7200 Bittles in 4 Months

"Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure has gained favor with the trade more rapidly than any other chill tonic. We have sold nearly 50 gross in four months."—Schuh Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cairo, Ill. Sold on a signed guaranty by G. M. Ramsey Druggist.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

THE MOST ELEGANT LINE

Of Enamelled Ware
in Ada. Call and
see. A nice enameled
basting spoon
given away with
every piece of ware
sold.



GASOLINE STOVES

And Gasoline, Croquet Sets, Screen Wire Doors, Poultry Netting, and everything usually kept in a first class hardware store, for sale by

R. E. HAYNES,

The Hardware Merchant.

Opposite Cit Nat Bank.
ADA. - IND. TER

Prices Right



4 Trains a Day

Between

Chicago, Indianapolis
and Cincinnati

VIA

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. Co.

Finest Pullman Equipment, including Compartment Cars, Incomparable Dining-Car Service.

The "LIMITED," A NEW TRAIN, leaving Chicago at 11:20 p. m., arriving Cincinnati 7:35 a. m., and leaving Cincinnati 11:25 p. m., arriving Chicago 7:40 a. m., is an especially popular train. Carries Indianapolis layover sleeper.

Chas. H. Rockwell,
Traffic Manager.

Frank J. Reed,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country
in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures
Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and
no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Try the News for job work.

W. C. Duncan left for Tupelo.

Mrs. Marks is ill of intermittent fever.

J. E. Little of Sulphur, is in town today.

Dr. Blount, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Braley went to Stonewall today.

Howard Mathews was here yesterday from Roff.

E. L. Steed is transacting business at Vinita today.

WANTED:—Lot of good clean rags at News office. Quick. tf

W. A. Alexander returned from Stonewall this afternoon.

C. I. Patterson's son, who has typhoid fever, is holding his own.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 283 tf

Ross Tipton is opening a new barber shop in the Harris Hotel building.

Mrs. Laura Nichols of Konawa is here today on her way home from Sulphur.

M. M. Sanders returned last evening from a four days trip through the country.

J. E. Strief, a well known former citizen of Ada, but now of St. Louis, is in town today.

Mrs. W. C. Duncan will entertain the Forty-two club tonight at the home of Mrs. W. W. Higgins

The one who holds lucky No. will get a set of the china displayed in Tobin's window. 79-1t

Miss Morris, who has been the guest of Judge Webb and wife has returned to her home in Dallas.

The cemetery association will meet in called session Saturday afternoon at four with Mrs. W. B. Jones.

Wm. Shipling of Black Rock, was here today buying supplies for a big picnic which will be held there tomorrow.

Judge Winn attended the big jollification over statehood at Oklahoma City Wednesday. He reported a great time.

Miss Mollie Jernigan will leave Wednesday morning for an extended visit to relatives in Kentucky and Tennessee.

G. S. Murphey and wife returned to their home in Sherman, Texas, this afternoon after a pleasant visit with W. T. Cox and wife.

Mrs. W. A. Hollifield and little son, Master William, returned this morning from a month's visit to her father in Durant, who still continues very low.

Carlton Weaver returned this morning from Indianapolis where he attended the National Editorial Association. The News tomorrow will contain a brief account of his trip.

Dr. Deacon and Dr. Harris, of Dallas, Texas, came last night to join Mrs. McDonald's house party for a few days. Mrs. McDonald has a large number of guests and both hostess and visitors are enjoying themselves to the utmost.

A. G. Mossman was called to Sulphur today to meet some New York capitalists who are touring the great southwest in a special car. They are prospecting for marble, stone and mineral lands. They sent for a sample of the marble that is found south of Ada. It is to be hoped they will find inducements in the Territory to make investments.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 89 tf

G. C. Orchard and attractive young daughter, left for their home in Poplar Bluffs, Mo., this morning after a very pleasant visit with his brother, C. F. Orchard, station agent at the Katy.

Taking Fuel Along.

Patrick and Michael were crossing the ocean on their way to America. All went well the first half of the voyage. One day, however, Pat became ill and died. The usual preparations for burial at sea were made, and in place of leaden weights, which had been lost, chunks of coal were substituted. The remains were finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Mike look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:

"Well, Pat, Oialways knew ye were goin' there, but Oim domed if Oi thought they'd make yer bring yer own coal."

Following the Flag

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines health was the most important consideration. Willis T. Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant U. S. A., of Rural Route 1, Concord, N. H., says: "I was two years in Cuba and two years in the Philippines, and being subject to colds I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health. And now, in New Hampshire, we find it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and all lung diseases." Guaranteed at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley, Druggist. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Lulu.

Lulu is still improving and making a satisfactory growth. One of these days we will have a town all may be proud of. There is a larger acreage in cotton this year than there was last year but if a larger crop is gathered war will have to be waged, fast and furious, on the grass. All crops look well in this section of the country and farmers are pleased with their prospects.

Better Than Any Other

Quero, Tex., May 28, 1905. "Ship one gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. We have been selling your Chill Cure for four years and it gives better general results than any Chill Tonic we have ever sold."—Cuero Drug Co. Sold by G. M. Ramsey, druggist.

Good Mothers.

Jimmy—Gee! I've got the best mother in the world; she don't make me wash my face but once a day.

Johnny—Hub! that ain't nothin! My mother don't never cut her pies in less'n four pieces.

Dead from Lockjaw

never follows an injury dressed with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Its antiseptic and healing properties prevent blood poisoning. Chas. Oswald, merchant of Rensselaersville, N. Y., writes: "It cured Seth Burth of this place of the ugliest sore on his neck I ever saw." Cures cuts, wounds, burns and sores. 25c at G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley's drug stores.

Frisco.

Summer tourist rates to points in the Southwest. Rate, one and one-fifth fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th. Final limit October 31st, 1906. This rate applies to many points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Call and get particulars.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

Deadly Serpent Bites

are as common in India as are stomach and liver troubles with us. For the latter however there is a sure remedy: Electric Bitters; the great restorative medicine, of which S. A. Brown of Bennettville, S. C. says: "They restored my wife to perfect health after years of suffering with dyspepsia and a chronically torpid liver." Electric Bitters cure chills and fever, malaria, biliousness, lame back, kidney troubles and bladder disorders. Sold on guarantee by G. M. Ramsey and Dr. F. Z. Holley, Druggist. Price 50c.

OUR BUSINESS

is to dispense PRESCRIPTIONS in the RIGHT WAY. It was not learned in a day, but took YEARS OF STUDY and persistent work. Our drugs are always pure and fresh, compounded accurately, priced honestly, and backed by a guarantee that they are just what we represent them to be.

Mason Drug Co.

Telephone 55.
Ada, - I. T.

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:
Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11th 12th and 13th, \$20.55.
Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 15th to Sept. 1st, \$38.00.
Galveston, Tex., June 1st to Sept. 30th, \$18.90.
San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.
Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.
Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.
Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.
Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



C. F. Orchard, Agent.

\$100 Reward.

\$50,000 reward for horses; \$50.00 reward for thief.
Stolen on night of May 28, from Wells Bros. at Ardmore, I. T.:

One black mare nine years old, 15 hands, right hind foot white.
One bay filly 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands, no white, fresh wire cuts on forearms.

Bay filly, four years, no white, 15 1/2 hands, heavy mane and tail, old wire cut across throat and to the left, due to foal June 1, 1906.
Red sorrel filly, red mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, 2 inch star, right hind leg white half way to hock, left one white to ankle, old wire cut on right foot on outside, due to foal June 1, 1906.
Phone, write or wire. 67
L. D. Stone, Chickasha, I. T.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address:

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meat Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.

WANTS

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown.
57-20t 10w-7
J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada Citizens "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 5 1/2 inches in cir.
Sorosis club.
XXth Century club
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Huddleston
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd
P C swine, Daniel Hayes
Duncan block
United States officials at Ada
Int. Haynes' h'dw're store.
Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Browall & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur & Coffin Co. store
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office
" Duncan's furniture store
Residence of S M Torbett
" J B Tolbert
" H M Furman
" A M Croxton
" John Beard
" E W Hardin
" Dr Martin
" Dr McMillan
" A H Constant
" J F M Harris
" U G Winn
" R W Simpson
" Dr Hodges
" B A Mason
" Dr Brents
" Jno L Barringer
" Dr Nolen
" Dr Shands
" Frank Jones
" Dr Browall
" Tom Hope
" C M Chauncey
" M B Donaghey
" W C Graves
" T J Little
" Frank Jackson
" L T Walters
" J H Dorland
" C W Floyd
" R W Allen
" J T Bowers
" W G Broadfoot
" W W Sledge
" L C Andrews
" J L Miles

HENRY M. FURMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.
Office in Duncan Building.
C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown
GALBRAITH & McKEOWN
LAWYERS
Over Citizens National Bank
Ada, Ind. Ter.

CAMPBELL & TERRELL
Attorneys-at-law
Practice in all Courts
Ada I. T.

Steals Fire From the Mind
Malaria steals fire from the mind and vigor from the limb unless you take Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure to give yourself new vim. Better than quinine and does not effect the head. Pleasant to take. If you do not like it better than any other chill tonic G. M. Ramsey, druggist will pay your money back.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,
TRAINED NURSE.
Konawa - - - Ind. Ter.
Phone No. 33.

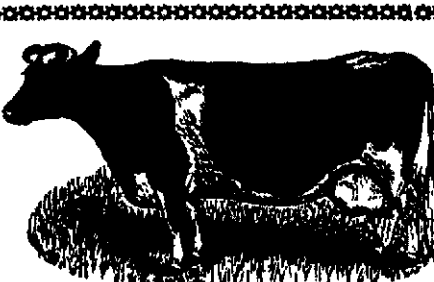
ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
Is given up to be best. Do
Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison
Wholesale and Retail Buggies
The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

Geo. A. Truitt,
Engineer and Land Surveyor
Office Rear Ada National Bank.
Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

We carry a full line of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Your Patronage Solicited
Moss & Scribner
LEADING GROCERS
Phone 125 Main St

BIG C
USE Big C for unsanitary discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painful, and not irritating or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.



New Dairy
I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. McGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS
Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices
W. H. EBEY, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.
Do you read our advertisements? I am not advertising simply to stimulate trade temporarily. I am advertising for permanent increase. I usually quote prices by which we can stand, unless the manufacturers advance the price. I advertise mostly to let you know how we do business all the time. I desire to convince you that it will pay you to trade with us regularly.

A few mentionings in TINWARE

Extra heavy tin pudding pans, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 6c; 3 qt., 7c; 4 qt., 8c.
Tin pie plates, 2 for 5c.
Perforated pie plates 4c.
Plain jelly cake pan, deep, best goods, 5c each.
Loose bottom jelly or pie plates, 9c each.
Lipped preserve kettles, wire bail or handle, 10c, 14c, 18c, 20c.
Pot covers, ringed, hemmed, full size, only 5c.
Stamped dish pans, 10c and 15c.
Combination nutmeg and vegetable grater, loop handle, only 9c.
Extra heavy dairy pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.
Japaned bread or cake boxes, cover fastens with a hasp. You will save enough bread or cake in a month to pay for one.
Galvanized pails make the best all around bucket, 10 qt., 15c; 12 qt., 20c.

WOODEN WARE

Rolling pins, 10c.
Potato mashers, 5c.
Butter ladles, 5c.
Butter moulds, 5c.
Vegetable slicers, 10c.
Clothes pins, 3 doz 5c.
Tooth picks, 8 pkgs. 10c.

Finest Glass Ware and China at astonishing prices.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 39c.
Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.
8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.
7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.
Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.
Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.
White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

UMBRELLAS

A very nice assortment for ladies or gentlemen. Not the extra fancy kinds at fancy prices, but serviceable and dependable, 39c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.20. Special fan sale. Japanese folding fans, 10c.

Arm & Hammer brand soda, 4 lb. pkgs. for 25c.
K. C. baking powder, two 15 oz. cans for 25c.
2 oz. boxes Bag Blueing two boxes 5c.
Giant or Eagle Lye, 4 cans, 25c.
Silk Laundry soap, 8 cakes, 25c.
Wire fly traps, all metal, 15c.
Tanglefoot sticky fly paper, 2 double sheets 5c.
Jelly glasses with tin covers, 24c per doz.

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.
S. M. Shaw, Prop
New location on Main street third door west of Rellow's corner.
Phone 77.

FOR HER STATESMEN NEW SAN FRANCISCO

FRANCE TO BUILD MAGNIFICENT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. PLANS FOR MAKING CITY MOST BEAUTIFUL IN AMERICA.

Designs Adopted Provide for Monumental Facade on the Quai d'Orsay, and Will Cost \$2,073,351.

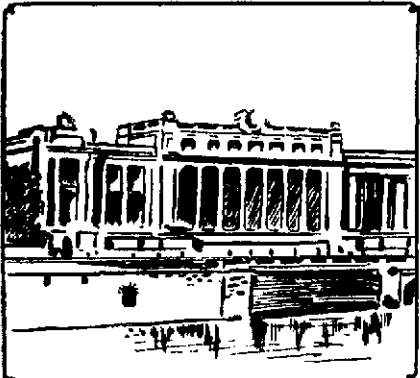
The commission appointed by the French house of deputies to consider the matter of remodeling or rebuilding the hall of the chamber of deputies has made its report in favor of the building of a new hall, which means that the present building will be demolished and new and larger and more magnificent structure built.

The fact has long been recognized that the lighting and ventilating of the old building was defective and in addition the accommodations were inadequate, not admitting of the most convenient seating of the members according to their party affiliations. In the new building this will be provided for, the three great divisions into which the house is separated being given ample room. The first division is made up of the consolidated republican groups, the second is the opposition, including every group against the present administration. The third is the Extreme Left, composed of socialist bodies of various complexions who, although voting usually with the government "bloc," have a curious way of joining forces with the opposition, just as they did when they overturned the Rouvier cabinet the other day—the opposition voting that the government had been too severe in taking the church inventories and the socialists voting that they had not been severe enough.

What is geographically designated as the center of the chamber is occupied by the moderates. They are dominated by the left center or the right center, according as a government proposition may be Radical or Conservative.

It will thus be seen that in passing from the left center to the right, the government may encounter various phases of opposition from the moderates' objections to the manner of executing laws to the objection of the regular opposition to the laws themselves; while on the left are the socialists, ever ready to support the government in radical changes, particularly if these changes have liberal and socialistic aims, and just as ready to rebuke it should the law they have supported be not executed with proper vigor.

In the building of this new home for the deputies, the Corinthian peristyle of the present building is to give place to a Louis Seize facade, designed by M. Nenot, a member of the Institute and architect of the Sorbonne. The structure to be destroyed was erected in 1832 and has been used by the



THE PROPOSED STADIUM AT TWIN PEAKS.

the city the American Paris in the arrangement of its streets, and the American Naples in the beauty of its bay and skies.

The man most prominently identified with the movement for the beautifying of San Francisco is Daniel Hudson Burnham, who designed the court of honor at the Chicago world's fair, and who has built many magnificent buildings at Chicago and elsewhere. The plans for the ideal San Francisco are chiefly his, and how far his ideas of a metropolis with broad boulevards, and great parkways, and wooded heights, a city of sunken gardens, or airy bridges, of stately gardens and broad expanses are to be realized remains to be seen. But it is more than likely that in the main his scheme will be carried out.

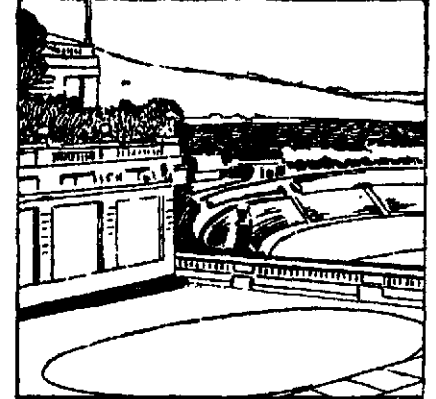
It provides first for a civic center where all the principal city buildings are to be located and also the new union railroad station. About this is to be a broad, circular boulevard, a perimeter of distribution, and beyond this is a series of broader boulevards or parkways connecting the hills, which are to be converted into parks themselves.

About this is to be the encircling boulevard following the shore line of the peninsula. The scheme includes also the extension of the avenue leading to the Golden Gate park, known as the Panhandle, the building of a Greek amphitheater on the Twin Peaks, with a statue of San Francisco greeting the countries of the orient. The plan also provides for a new parade ground at the Presidio and the building of numerous parks and playgrounds throughout the city. Mr. Burnham's plan for the New San Francisco leaves Chinatown out of the reckoning.

Twin Peaks and the property lying around them would be acquired for park purposes by the city. The idea is to weave park and residence into interesting and economic relations, and also to preserve from the encroachments of building the hill bordered valley running to Lake Merced, so that the vista from the parks to the ocean shall be unbroken. It is planned to preserve the beautiful canyon or glen to the south of Twin Peaks and also to maintain as far as possible the wooded background formed by the hills looking south from Golden Gate park. This park area of the Twin Peaks, which includes the hills which surround the San Miguel valley and is terminated by Lake Merced, is a link in the chain of parks girdling the city.

To the north of Twin Peaks lies a natural hollow. Here it is proposed to create an amphitheater or stadium of vast proportions. The gentler slopes of the Twin Peaks will probably be used as villa properties. The plans for Twin Peaks also include a collective center or academy which is to be arranged for the accommodation of men in various branches of intellectual pursuits.

Even Telegraph hill is to have its precipitate sides terraced and is to be transformed into a park, according to the design of Mr. Burnham. To carry out all the plans of the architect would be a large task just now, but the citizens of the new San Francisco expect that the broad general lines will be laid down and then in the course of time the rest will be added.



FACADE OF NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

chamber since its return to Paris from Versailles in 1879.

While the old building is being torn down and the new one constructed, which will take two years, temporary quarters will be provided in the court of honor in the rear, a place which was used by the constituent assembly in 1848.

By building out the new facade further on the quai much space will be gained. The new hall will be about as wide as the present one, but deeper, and the deputies will have armchairs instead of being seated on long benches. The cost of the improvements is estimated at 10,366,754f. (\$2,073,351.).

The new structure will greatly improve the appearance of the Seine at that point, and will be but one of the many efforts towards making Paris more beautiful. That part of the city in the vicinity of the Eiffel tower is being vastly improved, the vacant lots left by the dismantling of the buildings which figured in the exposition of 1900 being freed from the debris to make ready for the laying out of graceful gardens.

The plans for the transformation of the Champ de Mars, drawn up by M. Bouvard, have at last received the approval of the municipal council.

The Galerie de Machines is to be torn down and the palace of the Ecole Militaire will once more overlook the Field of Mars. Lovers of handsome architecture will be glad to have the opportunity of again viewing the facade, which is the work of that great architect, Gabriel.

A Child's Question.

A little girl of four was riding past a cemetery with her mother. Looking up, she said:

"Mamma, how long is it after they bury a person before the gravestones come up?"—Royal Magazine.

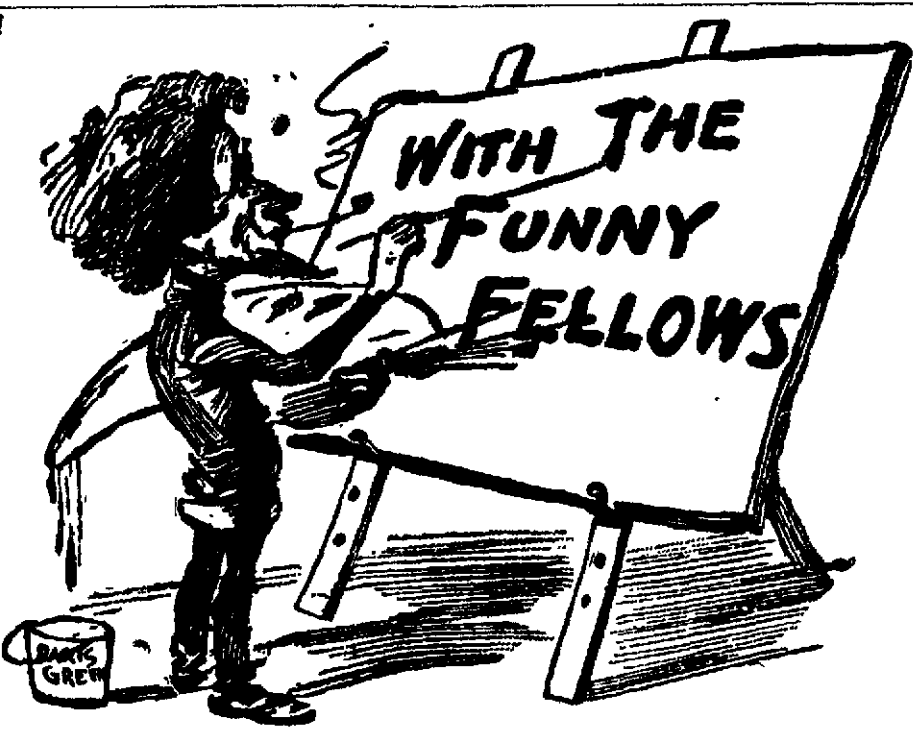
And Then?

"What would you do if I'd steal a kiss?"

"I'd scream for my brother!"

"Where's your brother?"

"Why—er—he's visiting in New York."—Cleveland Leader.



IS WORK OF HEROES TUNNEL HAS COST.

Government Employees Enter Canyon 3,000 Feet Deep from Which No One Had Ever Before Returned Alive.

The story of the survey for the Gunnison tunnel is one replete with thrilling incidents and hair-breadth escapes which shows what government employees are called upon to endure in carrying out the great projects for the reclamation of some of the western arid lands. A. L. Fellows and J. W. McConnell, members of the reclamation service of the government, are the heroes.

When the order came from Washington to the resident engineer of the reclamation service at Denver, reading as follows: "Advise me if it is feasible to divert Gunnison to Uncompahgre valley by tunnel under Vernal mesa," signed "Chief Engineer," Fellows set his square jaw, quietly made his preparations, took along one assistant, and went surveying down Gunnison canyon.

No man, so far as known, had ever gone through the canyon alive. Stoutly built rafts of logs launched at the head of the canyon had emerged at its mouth smashed into kindling wood. It was popular belief that no man could go down the canyon and live to tell of his experiences.

With their instruments and provisions on an inflated rubber mattress, Fellows and his companion set forth on their expedition. There was hardly an hour of the time they were in the canyon that their lives were not in deadly peril; there was not a minute that was not filled with heart-breaking hardships. It all ended by Fellows and his companion saving two things—their lives and their note books. Everything else went down with the flood. When the men emerged at the Devil's Slide, weary, bruised, and bleeding, friends who had been waiting to pick up their mangled bodies hailed them as if they had returned from the dead.

When Fellows sent his report to Washington there was in it no word of the perils and hardships of survey work in a roaring canyon. It was brief and to the point: "Gunnison tunnel project is feasible."

Soon the order came from Washington: "Complete surveys for construction."

The next man on the scene was J. W. McConnell, now constructing engineer of the Gunnison tunnel.

About two miles, or a little more than one-third, of the great Gunnison tunnel has now been completed. Night and day, unceasingly, the drills are biting their way into the granite through the Vernal mesa, which divides the watersheds of the Gunnison and Uncompahgre rivers.

The Uncompahgre valley, which is to be made fertile by the waters of the Gunnison river, comprises parts of Curay, Montrose and Delta counties. It has a general elevation above 5,000 feet. Most of the land under the government project is in private ownership, the cultivated areas being largely in orchards, alfalfa, and grain. The well-watered orchard lands in bearing are easily worth \$500 per acre, and this fruit has a ready sale in the Eastern markets of the United States and in Europe.

The completion of this work will add 2,000 homes to the Uncompahgre valley, and will increase the taxable wealth of Colorado by not less than \$10,000,000. The estimated cost of the whole project is approximately \$2,500,000, which sum must be returned to the government in not less than ten years after completion by the owners of the lands which are to be irrigated.

No Time Lost.

Bridegroom—I say, will you see the minister for me? I—I quite forgot the wedding fee.

Father-in-Law—Young man, you are beginning early. I at least expected you back from your honeymoon before this began.—Cassell's Journal.

Then He Departed.

Staylate (looking at his watch)—Why, my watch has run down. Miss Wearyun (suppressing a yawn)—Well, there's a calendar in the hall.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

After a splendid series of victories against the leading British covered court tennis experts, Jay Gould, of Lakewood, N. J., son of George Gould, the American millionaire, met defeat at the hands of Eustice Miles, the world's champion, in the final round in the recent tournament at London. Miles won the match by three sets to one. In speaking of his opponent after the contest, he said:

"Mr. Gould is a bit of sheer whale-bone. I can testify to that. It is simply awful to play against him; he is so relentless. Yet nobody could wish a more courteous opponent. In a few years he will be almost impossible to beat. Not for an instant did he display agitation. Indeed, his whole demeanor was superhuman. And yet he is only 17. At 17 I was a boor. Throughout the match it was just touch and go. It was very touching for me to be congratulated by one who will beat me soon, and to be congratulated without a sign of bitterness or pettiness—just a completely sportsmanlike hand grip twice repeated."

While court tennis is little known in the west, the game is quite popular in the east. Shortly before young Gould left for England to take part in the all-comers' tournament there he won the American amateur championship by defeating Charles E. Sands and is regarded the peer of all amateurs in this country. While not of a large frame or particularly muscular, young Gould's limbs possess that suppleness and activity so valuable in tennis. He also possesses the audacious confidence of youth, which he puts into his play. He is modest in appearance, has dark complexion and black hair. His brother Kingdon is also proficient with the racket.

The Olympian games for 1906 at Athens have been concluded and the American athletes have been returned victors, winning first place in the total of events and holding the world's championship. The outcome of the competition shows that the American athletes scored a total of 75½ points, 3½ points more than double that achieved by all the contestants from England and her four dependencies. Lacking 7 points, the United States trebled the record made by Greek athletes on their native soil and trebled the showing of Sweden, minus 4½ points. Great Britain got a total of 36 points, Greece 27½ and Sweden 26.

There are many interesting phases of the American success at Athens. In the first place, to send a team to Greece with the limited number of men who must necessarily travel such a distance, and then defeat the teams sent by nations close at hand, who outnumbered the Americans two to one or more, is in itself noteworthy. To have that team meet with an accident that deprives it of the services of two of its surest winners and handicaps others of its number, adds measurably to the achievement. To win by such a comfortable margin that its nearest competitor is left full 30 points behind is little less than wonderful. Then analyzing the factors in that victory, one finds that the champions are would naturally select to win the various events in America were through one or another causes unsuccessful. Climate handicapped some, sickness others, and the long break in training on shipboard others. Then to have second strings to step quickly into the places of the first choices and take the honors they fall to win, is the best evidence of the general superiority of the American athlete over the competitor from any other country. Schick, Hillman, Parsons, Mitchell were names one would look to find in the list of winners; instead, there are Hahn, Moulton, Pilgrim, Robertson. Moreover, one finds Princeton and Sheridan losing sure victories by reason of accidents met with in the course of the games and others stepping into their places.

Reassuring.

Junior Partner—Our creditors are beginning to suspect that we are hard up.

Senior Partner—We must reassure them. Don't you know some actress who wouldn't be willing to sleep with you?—Judge.

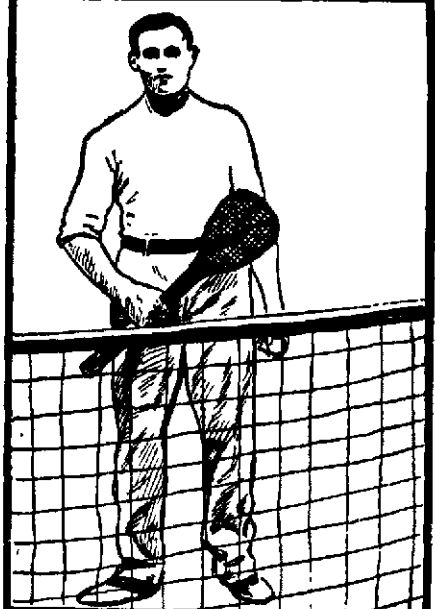
Ebb and Flow.

"Say, doesn't our companyman do anything but draw his salary?"

"Oh, yes."

"What?"

"He amends it."—Cleveland Leader.



JAY GOULD.



"How's the water?"

"Gee, it's cold! But I guess the ice barge at the dock does it."—N. Y. Herald.

Bad.

Said the editor: "Man is worse than I've heretofore seen in this verse!"

The poet here sighed, Gave a wiggle and died, And next day rode inside of a horse.—Houston Post.

Two of a Kind.

Able Editor (to new dramatic critic)—Like your work, sir. I am delighted with it! No matter how young, and lovely, and pretty a new actress may be, you don't gush over her.

Dramatic Critic—No, sir.

"That is what I like about your articles. With all my former critics I was in not water half the time. They were all young fellows, and every Monday night they'd bring in a lot of fresh gush about some new actress, and every time, without exception, my wife would suspect me of writing those articles myself. See?"

"I see. Well, there'll never be any such trouble while I'm with you. I have a wife, too, and she knows I write 'em."—N. Y. Weekly.

Crafty Count.

"Do you remember how Count Cavanaugh sympathized with America when he was wooing the daughter of the New York millionaire?"

"I should say so. Why, he used to sing 'Yankee Doodle' two or three times every day."

"And does he still sing 'Yankee Doodle' now that he has won her?"

"No; now he sings 'Yankee Boogie.'"—Chicago Daily News.

His Own Mug.

O'Toole—Give me a shave.

New Barber—Have you your own mug?

"Me own mug, is it! An' do yez think I'd be after goin' around wid another fell'ys face atop me showders?"—Tit-Bits.

We Never Count.

The Teacher—Who was the first man?

The Little Girl—Eve's husband—I forget his name.—Cleveland Leader.

HER FACE NOT HER FORTUNE



Mr. Monk, Jr.—Gee, but won't the old man be scared when he wakes up!—N. Y. Sun.

An Estimate.

"Mere words," he softly said, "cannot express My love for you—not even if I tried With dictionaries trillion."

"If words," Miss Coyne replied, "are powerless Suppose your love for me were signified By figures, thus: 1,000,000?"—Judge.

The Prophecy Came True.

Jingle—I knew that fellow Storms, the comedian, would come to the front.

Weller—And he has, has he not?

Jingle—Yes. You remember he used to play the part of the hind legs of the elephant in the pantomime?

Weller—Yes.

Jingle—Well, now he is playing the front legs.—Royal Magazine.

Skeptical.

Benevolent Old Gent (to fellow passenger)—How fast we travel! But, ah, young man, have you ever thought of the flight of time? Think of the fleeting hours of youth, the golden days that swiftly pass away. Have you ever counted the minutes—

Batterby (unregenerate and suspicious)—What are you trying to do? Sell me a watch?—Royal.

Overheard at the Garage.

"Yes," said the polite demonstrator, "here is an automobile intended for long tours. Why, here is even a place for knives and forks."

"Ah, indeed," said the caller. "And what would you call that little machine over there just built for two?"

"Oh, that's a place for spoons."—Chicago Daily News.

Two Papas.

Upper-Ten Child—My papa is abroad. Is yours?

Lower-Ten Child—Yep. Mine is at large ag'in.—N. Y. Weekly.

After the Race.

Owner (trately)—Yes, if you hadn't stopped to take up that girl in your machine you would have won the race. You were beaten by a mile.

Chauffeur—Well, you know a miss is as good as a mile.—Chicago Daily News.

She Took Him.

George—Rather than remain single, would you marry the biggest fool on earth?

"Clara—Oh, George, this is so sudden!—Answers.

Ran the Blockade.

"This is the third time I have rung your bell this week."

"Yes; but you have got a new bonnet this time and I didn't recognize you."—Houston Post.